

KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEER

Our Motto: Publish Every Item of News and Preach the Gospel of Salyersville.

NO MAGOFFIN COUNTY READING TABLE'S
SUPPLY IS COMPLETE WITHOUT THE KEN-
TUCKY MOUNTAINEER.

VOLUME 2—NUMBER 31.

SALYERSVILLE, MAGOFFIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1914.

WHOLE NUMBER 103.

Ohio & Kentucky
Railway.

No. 14. Nov. 2, 1913.

SOUTH BOUND.

STATIONS	DAILY	DAILY	DAILY
	P. M.	L. A. M.	L. A. M.
Licking R.	3:50	7:15	
Index	4:02	7:27	
Madison	4:10	7:35	
Wells	4:18	7:43	
Caney	4:27	7:52	
Caney City	4:35	8:00	
Adels		8:05	6:00
Hickshaw		8:11	6:06
Lee City		8:17	6:12
Rose Fork		8:24	6:19
Hampton		8:31	6:26
Wilbur		8:38	6:33
Vanceville		8:45	6:40
Frozen		8:52	6:47
O&K Junction		9:00	6:55
Jackson		9:08	7:03

NORTH BOUND.

STATIONS	DAILY	DAILY	DAILY
	P. M.	L. A. M.	L. A. M.
Licking R.	9:35	5:05	9:15
Index	9:47	5:17	9:27
Madison	9:55	5:25	9:35
Wells	10:03	5:33	9:43
Caney	10:11	5:41	9:51
Caney City	10:19	5:49	9:59
Adels	10:27	5:57	
Hickshaw	10:35	6:05	
Lee City	10:43	6:13	
Rose Fork	10:51	6:21	
Hampton	10:59	6:29	
Wilbur	11:07	6:37	
Vanceville	11:15	6:45	
Frozen	11:23	6:53	
O&K Junction	11:31	7:01	
Jackson	11:39	7:09	

GO TO

J. S. WATSON'S

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FOR

UP-TO-DATE SERVICE

AND

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

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H. F. HILLEN, 1841
MEYER & SONS, 1913
Lexington, Ky.

CONVICTED

Sailor for Conspiracy
in Bailey Killing.

Denny Sailor was convicted on Monday morning at Magoffin County Court of conspiracy with Bud Collins in the killing of Mack Bailey, which occurred on Little Point in July, 1912.

The case had been in the mill of justice since Friday. All evidence and attorneys' speeches were completed by 5 o'clock Saturday night, at which time the case was submitted to the jury. At about 10:30 o'clock Monday morning the verdict was returned. The penalty is from two to twenty-one years, and the length of time he must serve is in the hands of the prison commission. Sailor is a very young man—twenty-four, we understand.

Bud Collins, the man who fired the shot that killed Bailey, is yet untried. A \$450 reward, we are told, is hanging over his head.

Letter From a Good Lady.

MEDWAY, CLARK COUNTY, OHIO, Jan. 16, Mr. Eben Ham, Editor MOUNTAINEER.

Dear Sir: I have been trying for several days to find time to write a few lines to explain (1) why I sent you and your family the little Christmas presents, (2) my appreciation of your paper and (3) my views concerning the people of the mountains, etc., etc.

(1) I have the greatest respect and admiration for all the young men and women who, like yourself, remain where your services are really needed instead of going off to the cities and larger towns where your education and ability would command larger salaries and greater social standing.

(2) One feature which I admire so much in your paper and also the Paintsville Herald is that you do not publish liquor advertisements. We certainly know that you lessen a great deal of misery, by doing this, yet you have the consciousness that you have not sacrificed principle for a few paltry dollars.

(3) I believe you and all the rest of us will have to pardon some of those newspaper men down in the "blue grass" for their narrow views concerning the "mountaineers." They are probably judging ALL the people by a few whom they may meet. Many some of those counties farther back in the State, and yet I ought not to speak disparagingly of even those counties, for I have never been in them. But from what I have seen of Magoffin and Johnson counties I am free to say that nowhere in all my travels in this country—which, by the way, have been very extensive—have I seen finer looking or better dressed people than in Salyersville and Paintsville.

I have visited a great many schools in Eastern Kentucky, and was more than pleased to see the spirit of progress and refinement in them.

On every occasion when I addressed these schools I did not picture to the children the glittering possibilities in store for them in the great cities, but, on the contrary, I advised them to prepare themselves for the greater opportunity of improving their own environments.

It is true, of course, that while I saw so much to praise, I also saw some things to censure. But I will not try to enumerate any of these things. I have too much confidence in the good people of Eastern Kentucky to think they will wait for strangers to tell them of these conditions and to offer plans for a remedy.

I hope to visit Magoffin county again this summer. Wishing you and also Mr. S. S. Elam great success in your chosen fields of labor, I am,

Yours very truly,

JULIA FAIRCHILD.

Springfield, Ohio.

Pull Together, Gentlemen.

There is no doubt but strife is fading from Salyersville's business circles. Gentlemen, let us get our heads together and perform things in a real 1914 method. What can we achieve by the customs of 1850? Nothing! Absolutely nothing! Do we not love our town well enough to organize a Commercial Club for universal improvement?



Mr. Hule Johnson, THE MOUNTAINEER's wit, and Col. William J. Lenapton, the New York wit, discussing the excellence of THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEER. (We are indebted to Flint's art gallery for the photograph.)

IN MEMORY
OF MRS. DORA MAY.

[BY MRS. JORIE ADAMS.]

Oh! thou, grim monster Death,
Has come with an icy hand
And taken from me my companion
And left us a broken band.

We do not say that God's just
By taking our darling away [ground
And laying her down in the cold, damp
And leaving her alone to stay.

But God is all-wise and doeth things well
And we this will must obey
When the death angel comes with a
heavenly shout
And bears the spirit away.

A gate ajar will open wide
To all who have believed
That Jesus died on the rugged cross
And they from sin are freed.

A robe, a crown, she soon will wear
And walk the gold-paved street,
And then sit down at the right hand
Beneath the Savior's feet.

A golden link has bound the chain,
But now the circle's broken,
And loving words still linger dear
As when to us were spoken.

From all the cares of life she's flown
And is freed from sorrow and pain;
'Tis sad to part from mother, so dear,
But we can meet her in Heaven again.

A little mound will mark the place
Where our dear mother lies;
O! visit her grave and stomp a flower,
And tears mix with a smile.

Mountains.

Mountains: I know who built you. It was God! His name is written on your foreheads. He laid your cornerstones on that glorious morning when the orchestra of Heaven sounded the anthem of creation. He clothed your high imperial forms in royal robes. He gave you a snowy garment, and wove for you a cloudy veil of crimson and gold. He crowned you with a diadem of icy jewels; pearls from the Arctic seas; gems from the frosty poles. Mountains! Ye are glorious. Ye stretch your giant arms away toward the veils of the undiscovered; ye have longings for immortality. —Written by L. M. Morse.

Notice.

WANTED—Eight sober, energetic young men to enlist in the Medical Corps of the Kentucky National Guard, to be stationed at Salyersville, to serve three years' training, to begin at once. For information apply to Dr. R. C. ADAMS, First Lieutenant Medical Corps, Second Regiment, Kentucky National Guard. Adv.

Comes Back.

BLOOMINGTON, KY., Jan. 17, 1914. Emin Elam, Editor, Salyersville.

Dear Editor: You will please send my paper to Bloomington. My former address was Ramage, W. Va. I don't want to miss a copy. Yours respectfully,
G. F. ANDERSON.

Note the change in Arnett's big advertisement. Mr. Arnett is certainly an enterprising man.

DR. BAILEY GETS IT!

Back, His Opponent, Filed
Suit Too Late.

It will be very gratifying news to Dr. Wallis Bailey's legion of friends to learn that he has won in the legislative contest between himself and Mr. Irvine Back, his Democratic opponent.

Back, alleging fraud in some of the Breathitt county precincts, filed suit for a contest, but after untangling the mass in the Democratic House the members thereof flung a brother to the wall and showed the people whom they represent that they were a fair and honest crowd, declaring that Mr. Back had filed suit too late.

Dr. Bailey being an able and talented man and a true hearted mountaineer, his constituents put implicit confidence in his work for their betterment. We would urge upon both Representative Bailey and Senator Arnett the necessity of supporting the Illiteracy Commission bill.

Militia Pay Bill Proposed.

The following dispatch from Washington will be absorbingly interesting to the militiamen of Salyersville:

Secretary Garrison and adjutants general representing the national guard organizations of more than thirty States agreed Wednesday, January 14, upon the terms of the proposed militia pay bill, under which the Federal Government would provide pay for militiamen, who in turn would enlist as "Federal reservists" subject to the call of the President to duty either within the United States or abroad. It is proposed that the Militia Bill shall provide an annual appropriation of \$14,500,000. Of this \$14,500,000 would be expended for encampment and maneuver purposes, \$8,000,000 for maintenance pay and \$2,500,000 for armament with equipment. Secretary Garrison will lay a draft of the measure before President Wilson, with an explanation of just what the Federal Government may expect in return for the money appropriated. If the President gives his endorsement the bill will go before Congress as an Administration measure.

"What Elam Says," Says Webb.

The issue of the Whitesburg Eagle for January 1 contained many gingerly articles on the death of the old year and advent of the new one. Editor Webb is a philosopher, his editorials and sketches glowing with words of deep thought and horse-sense. —SALYERSVILLE MOUNTAINEER.

The editor of the Eagle is willing to accept all the above abuse except the "boss" part of it. He would take it, but the idea of "night hawks" always did grate on his nerves so much. Just give him anything else outside of "snails and night hawks." —Whitesburg Eagle.

Well, well, brother, you seem to talk from experience, and we want to know what brand you drink, according to what your neighbors and the people in the vicinity in which you live say—?

A Home Man.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 11, Emin Elam, Editor, Salyersville.

Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find fifty cents. Please enter my subscription to THE MOUNTAINEER for as long a period as this pays for. I do not know your rates. I would be pleased if you would advise the date of expiration of this subscription.

Very truly yours,
ALBERT K. MOORE.
Address: 516 Columbia Boulevard, Charleston, W. Va.

Are you attending the revival?

Magoffin: Institute

J. C. AUSTIN, Principal.

Is the Ideal School for Magoffin County
Boys and Girls.

Good Cheap Board.

Christian Environments.

Music and Teachers' Special
Training Course.

Weekly Letters

Letters Must be Received by Monday.

Ivyton

Thomas Knuckles made a business trip to town last week.

Dear Hopkins made a rushing trip to Floyd county this week.

Dr. R. M. Miller has been attending meeting on Mash fork for a few days.

Mrs. Lydia Howard and daughter, Callie Stone, made a special trip to Burning fork Friday to visit kinsfolk.

Mrs. J. H. Bailey and Grace Kelley made a rushing trip to Rainard Sunday to spend the day with Stella Stone.

M. V. Honaker and family have moved to the Cumberland mountains to live. There is where Mart has a position as fireman.

At this writing we are sorry to say that our friend, Harris Poe, is very ill. He is at home of Ruben Hurt, and is under the care of doctors.

Our friend, Jackson H. Bailey, and family returned from Wenatchee, Wash., last week, and everybody glad to see them. It is that that Doc Crace and Jack will have to make a trip to Big Lick and Pinehook creek.

H. H. Hackworth, of town, was in our village Thursday. Also, C. C. Miller, of Huntington, and Mr. Stewart, of Ashland, who transacted the land and mineral sales at this place on the 15th. The land was sold to the Wheeler-Holden Company and the mineral to Tom Hereford, of Floyd county.

Jan. 19. COR.

Elm.

Eddie Williams, of Morgan county, is moving to Brown fork.

A few days ago a man who claimed to be from New York was in here inspecting the coal mines. He might have got a great deal, but he said little.

Sanford and Raney Hamilton have purchased of S. L. England his entire stock of goods, and

will sell at the old stand. The Hamilton boys are hustlers and we believe they will do a good business.

Jan. 19. COR.

Radium Ore.

Of the quantity produced, apparently 19.25 tons of uranium oxide containing the equivalent of 8.3 grams of hydrous radium bromide, was shipped to Europe, and 18.75 tons, containing the equivalent of 8.1 grams of hydrous radium bromide, was retained in this country, altho in tonnage the quantity retained in this country, 1.193 tons, was larger than that shipped to Europe, which was apparently 942 tons. One of the principal producers for foreign trade did little work for more than half the year, owing, it is reported, to the fact that its factory in Liverpool had not been completed. Had the factory come into operation sooner the exports would have been considerably larger.

A prominent feature of uranium and vanadium production during the year was the change in method of payment by American buyers, who no longer paid for the vanadium content in the ore, but bought it on the basis of the uranium oxide content alone, tho they received payment for the vanadium abroad. However, the miner received more or less compensation in a higher price for the uranium oxide he sold. Prices varied greatly and returns to the miner show that the price per pound for contained uranium oxide ranged from \$1 for ores carrying 0.6 per cent uranium oxide to \$4.60 for one lot carrying 3.15 per cent uranium oxide and 4.82 per cent vanadium oxide.

Universal Robbery.

Uncle Frank May, that good old fellow of Elk creek, informs THE MOUNTAINEER that some natural-born thief stole one of his steeltraps from a polecat hole. He also says a like character stole a polecat hide from Uncle Bill Gullett. A polecat hide will be given as a reward to anybody who will capture and convict the low-down rogues.

SERIAL
STORYThe
Isolated
ContinentA Romance of the
FutureBy
Guido von Horvath
and Dean HoardCopyright, 1918, by W. G. Chapman in the United
States and Great Britain.

SYNOPSIS.

For fifty years the continent of North America had been isolated from the rest of the world by the use of Z-rays, a wonderful invention of (unnamed) President. The invention had saved the country from foreign invasion, and the continent had been isolated under one government with President as president. For half a century peace and prosperity reigned in this part of the world. The story opens with President's death and the death of his daughter, Rosita, who was his only child. The death of Rosita is the result of a message from Count von Werdenstein of Germany that he has at last succeeded in penetrating the rays. By the use of Z-rays, he has discovered a way to break through the barrier of isolation. He tells her to hurry to the island of Clynne, but dies before he can tell the location of the place. Astra is nominated for the presidency by the continental party. Napoleon Edison calls on Astra, informs her that he was a pupil of her father's, and promises to help her. He gives her a ring made of a new, by discovered substance which, he says, will solve the problem of flying. Chevalier de Leon appears in Europe. He calls on von Werdenstein and reveals the secret of making gold in return for absolute disarmament and peace. The chevalier is suspected of being an American. He is seized at night and carried off in an aeroplane. Astra is inaugurated as president. She receives a message from Edison, whom she has known for two months on the island of Highland and has just escaped. He encourages her to go to the island of Clynne. She promises to call on her the following night. Countess Rosiny, a spy, becomes a prisoner in hope of securing Napoleon's secret. She falls in love with him. She agrees to join him in an attempt to escape. By the use of fireworks he announces a curious flying machine which resembles a monster eagle. He escapes and sends his message to Astra. Edison calls on Astra as promised. He tells her his plans for defense have been completed, but that he will give fuller details at his workshop on the island of Clynne in the Pacific. They make the trip in three hours. His plans are based on the peculiarity of the new substance, which is lighter than any known metal and is practically indestructible. The Europeans succeed in passing the line of isolation, but find that the Americans have established a second one. Edison delivers a note in von Werdenstein's hand, demanding that the fleet be withdrawn. Edison is attacked, but by the use of some mysterious power he destroys two warships and several aeroplanes. Realizing his helplessness, Werdenstein withdraws his fleet and consents to universal disarmament.

CHAPTER XII.

Casting the Net.

Six months had passed. The captured army and navy had been sent home to Europe and disbanded. The various monarchs had signed at the Count von Werdenstein for needing to the terms of the agreement submitted by the United Republics, but the people were happy.

The United Republics of America offered a large tract of land in the interior of Brazil, Venezuela and Colombia for emigration purposes. Drainage and irrigation had been so perfected that those great plateaus were habitable and supplied the richest agricultural districts in the world.

A meeting had been called to formulate the rules of peace. Napoleon, with full sanction and authorization of Congress, made short work of the agreement with the orientals. He appeared above the island Empire and announced the ultimatum: that he would blow up every man-of-war unless they were turned over to the United Republics of America peacefully, in which case the latter would pay one-third the value of the monsters. The orientals had been prepared for this action and agreed to the terms. China, the young oriental republic, followed Japan's example.

Christmas was nearing. The war vessels of the world were harbored in the ports of the Americans and turned over to the Navy Department, with the command that they be used for commercial purposes.

The disarmament went on all over the world. When Christmas day dawned, peace reigned. Not Christian peace, but a peace begotten of fear.

The 24th of December found the American Continent open to everyone. Napoleon Edison, on account of the service he had rendered his country, had been appointed president of the world peace committee.

His mother's illness had caused him anxiety. He spoke of it to Astra one day with the Countess Rosiny was near. The beautiful Rosita had undergone a great change. She was believed to be a thorough American in spirit, and had thus gained the confidence of the people surrounding Astra.

She begged Astra and Napoleon to let her go and comfort Mrs. Edison. They consented, glad to have her go to the island of Clynne, even though the secrets of the aerodrome were there, to be a companion to Mrs. Edison.

Astra said it would be very lonely without her, and Napoleon solved the problem in a way that pleased the countess the most.

"I will take you to Clynne in the Eagle and send you back in a few days by Santos, and you can thus divide your time between Astra and my mother."

She could hardly repress her triumphant joy.

That evening Napoleon took Rosita to Clynne, to his mother.

She won the mother's sympathy at once. Her pleasant companionship was a relief to the stately matron, as she saw the servants there were no other women on the island. It was she who watched over the precious plant during the long and repeated absences of Napoleon.

Notwithstanding the difference in their ages, they became good friends. Rosita was anxious to see the manufacturing plant, where the aerodromes were made, but she was not permitted to enter the workshop, as she had failed to obtain Napoleon's permission to do so. He had promised to return for her within a few days, or to send Santos. One balmy morning the two women were enjoying the sea breeze on the porch, when they saw the aerodrome approaching from the east. The great bird settled in its hangar gracefully. The two women went down the path to meet, as they supposed, Napoleon. But it was Santos Duprel, bringing two letters, one from Napoleon to his mother and the other from Astra to the countess.

Santos' honest eyes glowed when he saw Rosita, who took pains to give him a friendly glance as she shook hands.

Her letter said that Santos and the Hawk were at her disposal, and that Astra would be glad to see her again as soon as Mrs. Edison's condition permitted her to leave. She also invited Mrs. Edison to come to the capital, but the mother knew that her son depended on her presence on the island, so declined.

Rosita expressed deep disappointment when Mrs. Edison gave her reasons for not going back with Santos and the Hawk, but the chance to talk to Santos on the return trip suited her best. After some hesitation she decided to make a flying trip to Washington the next day, naming Mrs. Edison that she would stay only a day.

Santos received instructions to be ready to leave early in the morning. The little, round fellow was elated when he thought of the three hours alone with Rosita.

His nights, since he had met Astra and Rosita, were restless. Rosita's many kindnesses especially gave him food for thought. He paid more attention to matters of dress; he shaved his round, ruddy face every day. He even used perfume.

It dazzled him to think of the trip to the capital with the countess for company.

Early in the dewy morning Santos brought the Hawk to the cottage and waited for Rosita.

A little later the wonderful machine leaped into the air and up and forward with mighty flaps of the glittering wings.

Countess Rosiny rose and went slowly forward to the man who was directing the flight of the great bird; the brain of the mechanism.

"She leaned over the railing that separated the cabin from the steering wheel and the various levers. 'How high are we now, Mr. Duprel?' she asked."

Santos looked at the neograph: "2,527 feet, countess. Do you want to go higher?"

"Oh, yes!"

The Hawk darted up; a turn of the wheel worked the wings, and electric sparks were seen in a steady stream.

"What a wonderful machine this is!" whispered the countess in Santos' ear. He had mastered his timidity.



"How Much I Admire Mnn Like You, Mr. Duprel."

and, for the first time, turned to look at her. Her brilliant eyes melted into the light blue, round eyes of Santos.

"Yes, it is," he said simply.

"Are we going still higher?" she asked in a breathless tone.

Santos looked hurriedly at the neograph and saw that it showed 16,000 feet. In his nervousness he had gone higher than he intended, so he hastily changed the direction. It was bitterly cold for a short time, but the wings soon generated enough heat to warm the cabin; in fact, it was too warm, and Santos opened the air condenser that let in the fresh, pure air of that altitude, where it is clear and intoxicating in its sweetness.

"How much I admire you like you, Mr. Duprel. You have conquered the air!" whispered the countess to the good boy who had succeeded to her charms.

"Countess, you are too good to me; you are the sweetest, dearest woman I have ever met," stuttered the bird man. He was still more dazed when she placed her dainty, dimpled hand on the steering wheel where it touched his.

"Where does this machine get the tremendous power that enables it to fly with such velocity?" questioned Rosita.

"Electricity," was all the little man said; then he smiled at his fair passenger, whose hand still rested on the wheel, touching his.

"Electricity?" She looked around at the simple machinery in sight. "How do you generate it?"

Santos laughed at the shrewd question. "We don't. At least, not much of it." Then he suddenly closed his mouth like one who has realized he is saying too much.

The clever woman read his thoughts. She was quiet for a short time, then her hand released the wheel and fell in her lap. She sighed deeply.

"Are you happy, Mr. Duprel?" was her sudden question.

Santos was so surprised that he gave an involuntary pull at the wheel that took them from their course. "Why do you ask this question, countess?"

"Because a man like you ought to be very happy."

"A poor, lonesome fellow, such as me?"

"Are you lonely? I would have supposed that a genius, who could conquer the air and save his country, couldn't be lonely."

Santos Duprel put on the automatic lock and let the wheel go. His instinct was aroused; something told him that this beautiful woman was playing with him, and he, the brave Santos Duprel, turned toward the bewitching enemy with eyes lit up.

"Countess Rosiny! Why are you playing with me? I am not a great man. I am not an inventor and conqueror; I am only a simple workman trying to give my best to my master. Should you tell all this to him, to Napoleon Edison, it would be well placed, but why do you speak to me this way?"

His appearance was changed. His tone was clear and strong. His round face was pale.

The countess looked at him as if fascinated by his outburst. Tears appeared in her eyes.

"Mr. Duprel! Have I wounded you? I am all alone, with no one to care for me. You have been so kind to me that I have, ever since Helgoland, looked on you as my best friend. Can I help it if my loneliness has—"

she did not finish her sentence, but fell to sobbing hysterically and poor Santos' heart was softened.

"Can you pardon me, Mr. Duprel? Will you still be my friend, my kind-hearted friend?" She offered both her hands to the unhappy man.

The control signal rang. Santos jumped to the wheel. He was excited, but automatically slackened the Hawk's pace. It almost fell down ward and with a graceful curve settled on the roof of the Crystal Palace.

Astra was waiting Rosita's arrival, and Santos watched the two women as they walked toward the elevator that took them down to their rooms. "At eleven tomorrow night," called Rosita, with a friendly wave of her hand.

Santos felt the encouragement in her manner and happily took the Hawk to its resting place.

CHAPTER XIII.

Letters From Europe.

The Countess Rosiny was surprised to find a number of letters awaiting her, all bearing European postmarks.

"How did they reach me?" she asked Astra.

"Napoleon told the Count von Werdenstein that you are my guest, and he also made arrangements to have your property interests protected."

"Mr. Edison is very kind," she looked at Astra. "Do you know, I sometimes envy you."

Astra raised her eyebrows questioningly.

"My dear, I do; you are so good and noble that Mr. Edison cannot help loving you as he loves goodness itself through you."

Astra sighed. "Then you love Napoleon, Rosita?"

"I love him, indeed," she replied laughingly. "And were I as good as you are, I would take up the glove and fight for the prize. But I—my heart was poisoned long ago. I do not inspire pure love." Her voice sounded somewhat bitter.

"Dear sister," said Astra, putting her arm around Rosita, "I cannot believe that you are not as good as you appear, for I do not believe I could love you as I do if you were not good and true."

Astra left to preside at the Educational Society of Independent Women of America. "We shall have luncheon together at two o'clock, and then we will have a ride with Napoleon," she said as she left.

Rosita hurriedly went to her own room, taking the letters she had received. One was in Count von Werdenstein's handwriting. She looked her door carefully, then opened the letters one by one, leaving the count's until the last.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Letter for John Don, "Himself."

A new kink in addressing envelopes had been noticed recently by some of the postoffice clerks. Instead of the word "personal" on these envelopes to indicate that the letter is intended only for the eye of the person addressed has been written "himself."

In each case these letters had been sent from England. In some parts of Ireland the head of the household is always referred to by the members of the family as "himself," and the influence of that custom may have had its effect on the English writers, or possibly the writers were Irishmen living in England.

Real Thing.

"How was the reverberation in that cave?"

"I don't know anything about that but the echo was fine."

WHAT TO DO WITH LEFTOVERS

Wash More Palatable, Though Less Economical, Than Meat Brought to the Table Cold.

I suppose that in most households a dish of hash comes to the table at least once a week. Hash is very nice, and many people prefer it to cold meat. But it is one of the least economical things going, because half a pound of meat cuts up into very little mince, and people take a larger helping of done-up things than they would of cold meat in slices. Therefore, if you want to be economical, don't have hash.

But, if you are going to have it, you might as well make it properly. Do it in the following way and it will be perfectly delicious:

Remove all fat and gristle from your meat. Chop it by hand, or put it through a machine. If you use a meat chopper you must put a crust of bread through afterwards, in order to clean out all the little bits of meat which have stuck to the works. If you don't do this you will leave quite a lot of meat on the knives, and it will be all wasted.

Melt one ounce of butter in a pan. When this is melted, stir into it one ounce of flour, and add half a pint of stock or milk. Cook the mixture for ten minutes, stirring it very carefully all the time and making sure that it does not turn lumpy. When it is done it will be a very thick sauce.

Take the pan off the fire, stir the minced meat into it and flavor the whole with parsley, herbs or tomato sauce.

Put the pan back on the fire, and stir the contents till it is quite hot. Don't let your mince come to the boil on any account though, or it will be spoiled. Take it off, turn it out on a hot dish, and decorate it with snip-pets of toast. It will be firm enough to stand up in a pile. A good cook makes her dishes nice to taste, pretty to look at, and easy to serve and enjoy.—Exchange.

Curried meats and vegetables are delicious. Here is a recipe for a good curry sauce that is not especially difficult to make. It can be served with left-over chicken, cut in little strips, and heated in the curry, then put on a platter with a ring or mold of hot rice. It can be served with left-over mutton or lamb, cut in dice or thin slices. It can be served with several vegetables. To make it, slice a medium-sized onion thin and fry it in two ounces of butter. When it is brown add a dessertspoonful of curry powder. Let it cook a minute or two and then add a cupful of beef gravy. Dish gravy from roast beef or beefsteak is the best sort, but if this is not at hand beef stock will do. Add also twelve whole cloves, a clove of garlic, a strip or two of lemon peel, a half teaspoonful of salt, two bay leaves and a teaspoonful of two of tarragon vinegar. Cook this gently for half an hour and then strain it.

Excellent Stock.

If all the bones that are trimmed from the roast either at the market or at home, are cracked and put into a kettle they will make an excellent basis for rich gravies or a soup. To every pound of bones allow a quart of cold water, a carrot, turnip, two tomatoes, an onion and a stalk or two of celery, all the vegetables cut into small pieces. Simmer slowly until the soup has been reduced about half. Then cool, skum and strain.

How to Clean Wall Paper.

Take one quart of flour, one and one-half tablepoons powdered alum and one pint of cold water. Sift the alum with the flour and mix with the water, and cook until thoroughly done, stirring constantly.

Turn it out on the bread board and mix into it one-half cup of flour. Break off pieces of the cleaner and use as you would a cloth. This will make your wall paper look like new.

How to Sink.

If the dishes are washed in the sink attach pieces of white rubber hose to the faucet, of convenient lengths, to carry the water over all the dishes. This will be found to be very convenient, and also save dishes that might otherwise be broken by striking against the faucet.

Olive Oil for Shoes.

Patent leather shoes may be kept in good condition during the cold weather by rubbing them with a little olive oil and polishing with a piece of Canton flannel. This will keep the leather from cracking and the shoes will always appear new.

Best Way to Clean Carpet.

There is nothing better than newspapers, wrung out of water and torn in bits, for cleaning a dusty carpet; scatter over the floor before sweeping. They will gather more dust than you would imagine was there.

Make a Good Gravy.

Fry a few slices of breakfast bacon, mix a large spoonful of flour with the dripping, add a pint of milk and as much water. Stir until smooth and thick. This makes a good gravy.

To Keep Cranberries Fresh.

To keep cranberries, put them in glass jars, fill the latter to overflowing with cold water, and screw the tops on tightly. In this way the cranberries will remain fresh all winter.

HAD "THE GOODS" ON GERALD

Little Sister, After the Manner of Har Sex, Was an Eager Witness Against Small Brother.

Geraldine was a meaning patient, and her twin brother, as physician-in-chief was doing her, to their supreme delight, when their mother chanced to observe them. Being a Christian Scientist, she told them that they must not "play sick"—they must play pleasant games.

A few days later Geraldine ran to her mother, shocked and horrified, exclaiming: "Mother, Gerald said an awful bad word!"

The mother turned toward the boy, who had sulkily followed his sister, and who now sturdily declared:

"I didn't!"

"Yes, he did, too," protested the girl, dropping her voice to a sepulchral whisper. "He said 'Doctor.'"

Something to Be Thankful For.

In her dressing room one evening Sarah Bernhardt summoned one of her attendants, and ordered her to bring some peaches from the nearest shop. Either the maid misunderstood the order or she thought, as the saying goes, "That any old fruit would do," for she came back a few minutes later with half a dozen plump, juicy pears in a basket.

At the moment, Bernhardt was claiming to a friend about the dearth of good new plays, and anybody would have thought she was too absorbed in her lamentations to notice the maid's mistake. She took a pear from the basket slowly and, apparently, unconsciously, and the maid turned to leave the room.

In an unlucky moment the girl paused at the door and looked round. Then, with astonishing swiftness and accuracy of aim, Bernhardt raised her hand and the pear flew through space, smashing itself to a juicy pulp on the girl's face.

"Thank heaven!" was all she said; "thank heaven it wasn't an apple!"

All Is Fish to the Nut.

"Catch anything while you were away on your vacation?"

"Sure I did. It weighed 28 pounds. You catch anything?"

"Uh-huh. I told you I would. She weighs 130 and her dad's worth half of a street railway company, an electric lighting plant and two brewers."

Advance Information.

"Young man, we need brains in our business."

"I know you do. That is why I'm looking for a job here."

BUMPED HIS SELF-CONCEIT

Young Lady's Reason for Choosing Escort Not Exactly What He Had Imagined It to Be.

Mr. Blank (we've got to call him that because he's really a very decent fellow, and he'd kill us if we told his real name) is first tenor in a glee club. He sings in a choir, too. Everybody likes him.

The other night a bunch of young people met for a social session at a certain house in the suburbs. They ate and danced and they sang. And when it was all over the prettiest young woman there—she hadn't been escorted thither by any chosen cavalier—said:

"I walk home, but it's a lonesome walk and I'm afraid. There have been holdups in this part of town. So I choose Mr. Blank to see me safe home." On the way home Mr. Blank was considerably awestruck. The prettiest girl had chosen him from a crowd of personable bachelors, and his feelings of self-satisfaction were excusable. He couldn't resist saying:

"Why did you think I was the strongest and bravest man there tonight?"

"I didn't," answered the girl. "I picked you because I knew you could holler the loudest!"—Cleveland Plaindealer.

A simple remedy against coughs and all throat irritations is Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops—5c at all good druggists.

Fixing the Blame.

"Auntie, when you were a young girl were you very pretty?"

"Yes, my child, very pretty."

"Were you popular?"

"Oh, yes, very popular. I was the belle of the neighborhood."

"Didn't any young men ever come to call on you?"

"Oh, yes, my dear. Lots of them."

"Then, auntie, why is it that you never married?"

"Nobody ever proposed to me, my dear."

"Why not?"

"I don't know. But I've often thought it must have been the high cost of living that scared the young men off in those days."—Detroit Free Press.

Don't buy water for bluing. Liquid bluing almost all water. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue. Adv.

Good Definition.

"What's a free lancer?"

"That's a hack writer who is earning more than \$12 a week."

Many a man has killed himself from overwork inventing labor-saving machinery.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.

NOT NARCOTIC

Prepared by **DR. J. C. FLETCHER**

Pumpkin Seed, *Sesquiterpene*, *Alumina*, *Ammonia*, *Acetic Acid*, *Peppermint*, *Chloroform*, *Vanilla*, *Essence of*, *Wintergreen*, *Flavor*.

A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of **Dr. J. C. Fletcher**.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DROPS—35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

of

Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Pain Cannot Live

In the same house with Tuttle's Family Elixir. The lameness and soreness resulting from hard work, exposure, or violent exercise often pave the way for serious trouble and should always be avoided by rubbing the limbs and body with

Tuttle's Family Elixir

You are the third generation which has known and used Tuttle's Family Elixir as the most reliable and sure remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, backache, toothache, cramps, chills, sprains, bruises, and the other common ills of humanity.

Compound of purest of gums, essential oils, and vegetable extracts—hence perfectly adapted for both internal and external use. Guaranteed under the pure Food Law of the United States Government. Ask your druggist. It has no equal supply.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 17 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.

PISO'S REMEDY

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

PATENTS Watson K. Coleman, Wash. D.C., Inventor. High cost refunded. Most reliable.

READERS of this paper desiring to see the columns should send in their names to the publisher, who will send them a copy of the book, free of charge, if they are for, refusing all responsibility of limitations.

A NEW YEAR RESOLUTION

By Mary E. Wilkins

My brother Lemuel married Mehtable Pierce when he was quite young in years. Nobody thought he'd ever get married at all, any more'n my brother Reuben and Elias. The three had lived together and kept hachelors' hall ever since our mother died. I was married and away from home long before she died. I didn't know how they would get along at first but all of the boys had been used to helpin' ma a good deal, and they were real handy, and when I asked if they wasn't goin' to have a house-keeper, they wouldn't bear to it. They said they wasn't goin' to have no atrong woman round in ma's place, now. So Elias he took hold and did the washin' and ironin', and Reuben did the sweepin', and Lemuel, he was the youngest, next to me, did the cookin'. He could cook n' dilaer equal to any woman, and his ples heat mine. My husband said so, and I had to give in to him.

Well, they seemed to get along so nice, and none of 'em had ever seemed to think much about the girls, not even when they was boys, that I must say I was astounded when Lemuel he up and got married to Mehtable Pierce. She was a little along in years, too, rather more so than Lemuel, and a dreadful smart piece. She was good lookin' and she had property, but she was dreadful smart and up an' comin'. I could never see how Lemuel ever got the courage to ask her to have him, he was always a kind of mild spoken little fellow. Reuben he declared he didn't. He vowed that Mehtable asked him herself. He said he knew it for a fact, and he said it with the tears rollin' down his cheeks. Reuben was the oldest and he'd always been terrible fond of Lemuel. "That poor boy would never have got in such a fix if that woman hadn't up an' asked him, an' he didn't have spunk enough to say no," said Reuben, and he swallowed hard.

Mehtable had a nice house of her own that her father left her, all furnished and everything, so of course Lemuel he went to live with her, and Mehtable's house was pretty near where I lived, so I could see everything that was goin' on. It wasn't very long before I said to Hannah Morse, my husband's old maid sister that lives with us and teaches school, that I believed Lemuel was bespoken, though I hadn't aytin' against Mehtable.

"I don't see what else anybody that married Mehtable Pierce would expect," said Hannah. She spoke real sharp for her. I've always kind of wondered if Hannah would have had Lemuel if he'd asked her. "Well," said I, "I hope poor Lemuel will be happy. He's always been such a good, mild, willin' boy that it does seem a pity for him to be rude over rough-shup, and have all the will be ever did have trodden into the dust."

"Well, that is what will happen, or I'll miss my guess," said Hannah. "Morse. For a long while I thought she was right. It was really pitiful to see Lemuel. He didn't bavo no more liberty nor will of his own than a five-year-old boy, and not so much. Mehtable wouldn't let him do this and that, and if there was aytin' he wanted to do, she was set against it, and he'd always give right in. Many a time the three Lemuel has run over to my house, and his wife come racin' to the fence and accented after him to come home, and he'd start up as scared as he could be. And many's the time I've been in there, and he started to go out, and she'd tell him to set down, and he's set without a murmur."

Mehtable she bought all his clothes, an' she favored long-tailed coats, and he bel a such a short man never looked well in 'em, and she wouldn't let him have store shirts and collars, but made them herself, and she didn't have very good patterns, she used her father's old ones, and he wasn't no such built man as Lemuel, and I know he suffered everything, both in his pride an' his feelin's. Lemuel began to look real downtrod. He didn't seem like half such a man as he did, and the queerest thing about it was: Mehtable didn't 'pear to like the work of her own hands, so to speak.

One day she talked to me about it. "I dunno what 'tis," said she, "but Lemuel be don't seem to have no go ahead and no ambition and no will of his own. He tries to please me, but it don't seem as if he had grit enough even for that. Sometimes I think be ain't well, but I dunno what ails him. I've been real careful of him. He's worn thick flannels, and he's had wholesome victuals; I ain't never let him have pie."

"Lemuel was always dreadful fond of pie," said I. I felt kind of sorry, for I remembered how fond poor Lemuel had always been of mother's pies, and

what good ones he used to make himself.

"I know it," said Mehtable. "He wanted to make some himself, when we were first married, but I vetoed that. I wasn't goin' to have a man makin' round makin' pies, and I wasn't goin' to have him eatin' of 'em after they were made. Pies ain't good for him. But I declare I dunno what does make him act so kind of spiritless. I told him today I thought he'd better make a resolution for the New Year and stick to it, and see if it wouldn't put some spunk into him."

"Pretty soon she went home. I could see she was real kind of troubled. She always did think a good deal of Lemuel in spite of everything."

The next day was New Year's, and in the afternoon Mehtable came in again. She didn't have her sewin' as she generally did, she was a very industrious woman. She sat down and begun twistin' the fringe of her shawl as if she was real nervous. Her face was puckered up, too. "I dunno what to make of Lemuel," said she, finally.

"Why, what's the matter?" said I, kind of scared.

"He says he's made a resolution for the New Year," said she, "and that he's goin' to keep it."

"Well, what is it?" said I.

"I dunno," said she.

"Well, if it's a good one, you don't care, do you?" said I, "and it couldn't be aytin' but a good one if my brother made it."

"I dunno what it is," said she.

"Won't he tell?"

"No, he won't. I can't get a word out of him about it. He don't net like hisself."

Well, I must say I never saw such a change as come over Mehtable and Lemuel after that. He wouldn't tell what his resolution was, and she couldn't make him, though she almost went down on her knees. It began to seem as if she was fairly changin' characters with Lemuel, though she had a spell of bein' herself more'n ever at first, tryin' to force him to tell what that resolution was. Then she give that up, and she never asked him where he was goin', an' he could come in my house an' sit jest as long as he wanted to, and she bought him a short-tailed coat and some store collars and shirts, and he looked like another man. He got to stayin' down to the store nights, an' talkin' politics



Mehtable She Bought All His Clothes.

with the other men real loud. I heard him myself one night, and I couldn't believe it was Lemuel.

Well, Lemuel he never gave in, and he never told till the next New Year's day, when he'd said he would. He'd said all along that he'd tell her then. I'd got most as curious as Mehtable myself by that time, and New Year's mornin' I run over real early; they wasn't through breakfast, I knew the minute I saw them that he hadn't told. He said he wouldn't till he was through his breakfast. He was most through—was flinshing up with a big piece of mince pie, and he'd made it himself, too. When he'd swallowed the last mouthful, he looked up and he laughed, real pleasant and sweet, and yet with more manliness than I'd ever seen in him.

"S'pose you want to know what that New Year's resolution was?" said Lemuel.

"I guess I can stand it a while longer," said Mehtable. Now the time had come she didn't want to act too eager, but I shewed out jest what I felt.

"For the land sake, Lemuel Babbitt, what was it?" said I.

Lemuel he laughed again. "Well, it wasn't much of aytin'," he said, in his gentle drawlin' way. "I didn't make no resolution, really."

"What, Lemuel Babbitt?" cried Mehtable.

"No," said he, "I couldn't think of none to make, so I made a resolution not to tell that I hadn't made any."

"Lemuel was always dreadful fond of pie," said I. I felt kind of sorry, for I remembered how fond poor Lemuel had always been of mother's pies, and

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CHANCE FOR WOMEN

CONGRESS MAY HEAR THEM IF IT HAS TIME TO CARRY OUT PLATFORM PLEDGES.

MUCH NOW ACCOMPLISHED

Democrats Are Likely to Follow Up Their Anti-Trust Legislation With Same Law Directed Against High Cost of Living.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—It is probable that a report soon will be made to President Wilson by the Democratic leaders in house and senate in order that he may know with something like definiteness how long it will take, with his "one thing at a time" intention, to secure everything which his party pledged itself and him to secure if the people should give them commissions to legislate for four years. Although the Democrats under the Wilson guidance have refused to bunch legislation, they have accomplished considerable already, but whether the accomplishment has been for good or for ill of course there has not yet been time enough to determine.

When the suffragists called at the White House and President Wilson in effect told them that he could not say anything to congress about their case, because it was not mentioned either approvingly or disapprovingly in the Democratic platform, he made it plain that he intends to stick to the limited platform and not to depart from its advice and its recommendations unless necessities so shape themselves that he must. With all the signs that are in view it seems likely, however, in the face of the president's attitude, towards the suffragists, that if the really big things of Democratic promise can be put on the law books the women will be given their day in the court of congress before this administration is eighteen months older.

First the Trust Problem.

It is probable that the president's message or rather his address to congress on the trust problem, will be delivered some time in the second week of January. Then the approval of committees must be given to the anti-trust legislation and the subject must be debated in house and senate. From what men of all parties say about it, it seems likely that a month and a half of winter and as much of the dead spring will pass before the president will get a chance to sign the bill which will "make guilt personal" and will make certain that the "big fellows go to jail."

If the Sherman law is unworkable with Democratic legislation by April 15, there will be time enough left for the Democrats to take up one or two other matters of platform promises and to put them in fulfillment shape. As soon as anti-trust matters are out of the way the Democrats intend to authorize the building of a government railroad in Alaska.

In checking up the plank of the Democratic platform of 1912, it is found that accomplishment marks already have been placed by the Democrats against the tariff reform plank, the income tax and popular election of senators planks, campaign contributions and banking legislation. If congress shall sit until June it is probable that in addition to anti-trust and Alaska legislation, a rural credit system will be established, that some provision will be made for the control of the Mississippi river and that something will be done with the party's promise of an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands.

High Cost of Living.

The second plank in the Democratic platform is recognized by every member of congress, Democrat, Republican and Progressive, as being the most important one from the people's point of view in the whole legislative program. It is entitled "The High Cost of Living." From time to time individual Democrats, acting however without party authority, have introduced into house and senate bills and resolutions of various kinds looking to a reduction in the cost of food, clothing, household goods and other things usually accounted necessities. Some of these bills and resolutions have been of the freak kind and no serious attention has been paid to them.

The leaders of the Democratic party promised that the tariff would reduce the cost of living. Prices have not yet come down, but the plea is made that the law has not yet been in effect long enough to produce results. In the Democratic platform it was said that the trusts and commercial conspiracies also noted to keep up the high price of living. An anti-trust law will be passed this winter and then the Democrats apparently expect that this law with the tariff law will bring "the price bird off its roost."

It is becoming evident, however, from the unrest among some of the Democrats that an attempt of some kind will be made to supplement the anti-trust law with some other kind of a law which may act directly to reduce the cost of things which men, women and children must have in order to live. In brief the Democrats still regard the high cost of living problem as the one great problem to be solved in order to make certain the continuance of the party in power.

Excited Over Precedence Dispute.

Take currency legislation, anti-trust problems, government built railroads, independence for the Philippines, Mexico and half a dozen other things which have been centers for

public attention recently, roll them together in one bundle, and the combination will not hold half the interest for senators and members of the house of representatives that today is held by the small, but compact bundle containing the question "Who shall precede?" at the social affairs in the nation's capital?

When the personal element tinctured with a little of the essence of jealousy and a good deal of the essence of pride, enters into a thing it has a more heart-burning interest than anything political or legislative. The senators of the United States are declaring that they should walk ahead of the cabinet officers at all the official and semi-official receptions and gatherings of any kind which are held in Washington. If the senators gain their point it will mean that as guests of honor at purely private functions also they will have "higher seats" than the cabinet officers.

Washington, in the capitol and in the houses of its people has made this burning topic the chief one. Washington is the capitol of a great country, but despite its supposed metropolitan character, it is one of the most provincial places on earth. Seemingly officials who are jealous of their rights of precedence, or of their assumed rights of precedence, have a thought that unless this matter is quickly settled the world at large will not be able to attend to anything like its usual zeal to its daily affairs.

Sees Usurpation by Cabinet.

One of the senators maintains that the cabinet has been put ahead of the senate in the line of precedence and prominence because of the assumption of power in legislative matters by cabinet officers to which they have neither a constitutional nor a personal right. This senator says that in the last few years members of the cabinet have attempted to influence legislation and that in some cases they have succeeded, and that for this reason they seem to think that they are greater than the members of the legislative body.

Others do not look upon the matter in this light, but say that the cabinet members have taken precedence in social affairs and in semi-official affairs because they are members of the president's official family, and therefore are supposed to be as close to the president in the social line as they are in the daily business line. Whatever it is, it is certain that cabinet officers by custom are given the right of way, and now senators are trying to get it away from them, and Washington is full of gossip and of charges and counter charges of attempts to "get in the limelight."

Nobody yet knows how this matter is to be settled. The chances are, however, that the cabinet officers will continue to lead because of their position relative to that of the president of the United States.

Insular Policy to Be Attacked.

When the Democrats take up legislation looking to giving freedom to the Philippines, or take up in fact any Philippine legislation, it is believed to be the intention of the Republicans and of some Progressive members not only to attack the insular policy of the administration, but to take President Wilson to task for his utterance in his message on former methods of government in Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Former President Taft has defended the course of this government in the Philippines and has inveighed against the proposal of the Democrats to give the islands independence in short order. Don C. Worcester, formerly a member of the Philippine commission, and who was in the islands in an official capacity for 11 years, it is expected will attack the Democratic plan and give answer to President Wilson's words in lectures which he expects to deliver throughout the country this winter.

Members of congress who are opposed to quick recognition of the independence of the Philippines because, as they say, "the islands will not be ready for it for a long time," make objection to the sentence in the message which reads like this: "Such territories once regarded as mere possessions, are no longer to be selfishly exploited; they are a part of the main of public conscience and of serviceable and enlightened statesmanship."

Lively Row May Result.

It is altogether probable that if the Republicans and Progressives move to the attack on the administration, Mr. Wilson and the Democratic leaders in house and senate will be prepared for defense, but the opposition says that the reports of work in the Philippines and Porto Rico turned in by officials, both Democrats and Republicans, show that every effort has been made in the islands to bring progress in the government and in the betterment of the people, and that the results will prove that the presidential criticism is unfounded and unjust. It looks as if there might be a lively row on island matters before spring.

Men opposed politically to the present administration are pointing to the reports of the chiefs of the bureau of insular affairs as proof that the islands are progressing and that American domination has done much for them. Brig. Gen. Clarence H. Edwards who formerly was chief of the bureau of insular affairs, was an up-pointee and a strong personal friend of President Taft. The man who succeeded him in office, Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, United States army, is an Alabamian and a Democrat. General McIntyre's reports on island conditions show progress and apparently good government. It is probable that this Democratic official's report will be used largely by the critics of the president used in his message.

Testimonial From High Authority

Mrs. Betty Lyler Wilson
(of Nashville, Tenn.)

Famous For Her Cakes Recommends

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

Some little time ago I made a careful study and investigation of the baking powder subject and I feel fully repaid. I am firmly convinced from the results I have received that there is no baking powder to equal Calumet for wholesomeness and economy, and I also recommend Calumet Baking Powder for its never failing results.
December 9, 1912.

Calumet also received the Highest Awards at the World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago and Paris, France, 1912.

Buy a can of Calumet Baking Powder at once, and use it in your Holiday Baking, making your Christmas Cakes as good as the President's.

New Weapon.

The Irishman in France had been challenged to a duel. "Shure," he cried, "we'll fight wid shillalaha." "That won't do," said his second. "As the challenged party you have the right to choose the arms, but shillalaha demands that you should decide upon a weapon with which Frenchmen are familiar."

"Is that so, indade?" returned the generous Irishman. "Then we'll fight it out wid shillalaha."

ERUPTION DISFIGURED FACE

Luck Box 35, Maurice, Ind.—"In the spring of 1911 our little daughter, ago five years, had a breaking out on her lip and part of her cheek that we took for ringworm. It resembled a large ringworm, only it differed in that it was covered with watery blisters that itched and burned terribly, made worse by her scratching it. Then the blisters would break through and let out a watery substance. She was very cross and fretful while she had it and had very little rest at all. When the eruption was at its worst the teacher of the school sent her home and would not allow her to attend until the disfigurement of her face was gone."

"I wrote and received a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, which we used according to directions, and they gave instant relief, so we bought some more. It gradually grew better. We kept on using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in three or four months the child was entirely cured." (Signed) Mr. Henry Prins, Oct. 22, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 14, Boston."—Adv.

Forgiven.

The priest had warned Pat a number of times of the probable consequences of his intemperate habits and as many times had secured the Irish man's promise to reform.

Finding Pat drunk one day, the reverend gentleman began his customary rebuke by expressing his sorrow at finding Pat once more in the condition.

"Are you really sorry?" asked Pat.

"To be sure I am," responded the priest.

"Well then," replied Pat, "if you're sure you're sorry, then I'll forgive you."

Water in bluing is adulteration. Glass and water makes liquid blue costly. Buy Red from Ball Blue. Adv.

Same of Them, Maybe.

Golf Player (exasperated at caddies' experience)—I wonder where all the good caddies go to?

Caddy (meekly)—To heaven, sir.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children (coughing, whooping, croup, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc.) a bottle 10c.

Simple Method.

"How do you tell mushrooms from toad stools?"

"I wait till next morning. If I'm here they were mushrooms. If I'm in heaven they were toad stools."

A poor movement set on foot may result in a lame excuse.

BOY WANTED to look up signs in your neighborhood. Good pay. Signs especially wanted with your address. A. H. J. Box 1882, Philadelphia, Pa.

Have You Children?

Do you expect them sometime to marry? If so, it is Your Duty to teach them at the proper age about Sex, Heredity and Marriage. But what, when and how? Send for Free information to THE GALTON PRESS, 311 Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GO TO, WESTERN CANADA NOW

The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed.

Canada offers a hearty welcome to the Settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmer's son, to the renter, to all who wish to live under better conditions.

Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.

The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

W. S. NETHERY, International Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

Canadian Government Agt.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty. Care Constipation, Bilemness, Indigestion and Sick Headache.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

Watch Your Change

Big Money Paid for Old Coins. It is a good idea to watch your change. A good many people are getting rich by exchanging old coins for new. The value of old coins is increasing all the time. If you have any old coins, you should exchange them for new. This is a good way to get rich.

We Give Away Pay Prizes. We give away pay prizes to all who exchange old coins for new. The prizes are of great value and are given away every week. If you exchange your old coins for new, you will be eligible to win a prize.

Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK OR BURSITIS FOR ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the anesthetic ointment for man, horse, dog, cat, etc. Price \$1.00 a bottle at drug stores or delivered. Will tell more if you write.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

BEFORE VISITING FLORIDA WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET HOTEL WINDLE

Tourist and Family Hotel, Centrally located—Rates reasonable JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

READERS

of this paper should be sure to buy anything advertised in it. Put up with what they get. Put up with what they get. Put up with what they get.

W. N. U., CINCINNATI, NO. 32-1912

KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEER.

ENTERED IN THE SALYERSVILLE, KY., POSTOFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

NO WHISKY ADVERTISEMENTS.

A STRICT OBSERVER OF ETHICS.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF MAGOFFIN COUNTY.

EMIN ELAM Owner and Editor
MRS. EMIN ELAM Associate Editor

THURSDAY JANUARY 22, 1914

OH! FOR RELIEF.

Our correspondence from Sublett was delayed in the mails and reached us too late for publication. But we wish to make use of the following item from it:

"News is not very good here as to the law-abiding conduct of some. Whisky is said to be sold all around us. How is it that the officers will allow this when they live in the same neighborhood? Will they forget the oath they have taken? I think not."

The good citizen who wrote the above has sounded the keynote to which all law-abiding citizens of our county must sing. Study the pages of any sin-ridden county's history and you will find the root of crime springing from soil moistened with drink. The ill-effects of whisky traffic in Magoffin county is causing more trouble and more tears from poor old venerable mothers' eyes than all other sins and violations combined. Once rid the county of the nomadic scoundrels and men who even sell whisky in their homes and we put an embellishment upon ourselves as God-fearing people who will be praised by the world and our children. There is no lawful punishment too great for a man who will operate a blind tiger in a community when he knows that the vile stuff will start the user upon the "warpath" and mayhap cause the life of somebody to be taken. We propose that when you know of somebody selling liquor in your community that you notify the County Judge forthwith and without hesitation. We believe that Judge Patrick is going to make all possible efforts and do anything in his power to relieve Magoffin county of this abominable curse. THE MOUNTAINEER stands in eager willingness to do everything to exterminate the God-curs'd habit from Magoffin county, and we want every one of our correspondents to be as patriotic and loyal to his county as our Sublett representative. There is nothing to fear save the continuance of the whisky traffic.

APPLE TREES.

The following letter to Prof. S. S. Elam is self-explanatory and interesting:

"I have just started the order for the trees, not sent it off, but arranged for it to go when the time comes. We will have them and the man, likely Mr. Clark, our fruit man, there by the second Saturday in February, as you desired. I am able to do better than I thought I should be; as I am getting the trees already grafted and ready to set out. I will also send along perhaps 500 seedlings and scions, so that each member may have some to take home and practice. I have ordered the trees as follows: 20 per cent Winesaps, 30 per cent Roman Beauties, 20 per cent York Imperials, 10 per cent Black Bens and 10 per cent Johnathans. How do you like the selection? I thought best not to send too large a number of varieties, and all of the standard keepers. As the time goes on I almost regret that I am not going to come up myself, for I am so much interested in the matter that I hate to miss the trip. Clark is a good man, tho, and I will be glad for you to get acquainted with him. I am so glad to learn from the paper that you are "doing things" without delay. Keep on and do not grow weary if it is hard and brings knicks in some cases from those who should give boosts. Hoping that all will go well with our fruit venture, as well as the schools of Magoffin county, I am, Truly your friend,

CHAS. D. LEWIS.

"NOTHING DOING."

Read the following letter closely:

....., Ky., Jan. 18, 1914.

"Mr. Emin Elam, Editor--Dear Sir: Please quote us your rates for an advertisement of whisky, beers, wines, etc. We are not like some houses--we are willing to pay good prices for publicity. Hoping to be favored by an immediate reply, we are,

"Yours very truly,

Then read the following reply closely:

"SALYERSVILLE, KY., January 17, 1914.

"---Gentlemen: The value of your distillery is not great enough to pay for one syllable of a whisky advertisement for one week in THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEER. Hoping not to be bothered any more, I am,

"Yours very truly,

"EMIN ELAM, Editor."

SUNDAY SCHOOL records are pretty good authority by which to test the improvement of a town's morals. The Sunday school workers of Salyersville are certainly a laboring bunch; for no longer do you see a crowd of idlers on every street corner when the bells ring. Each of the three Sunday schools of Salyersville is doing unusual good work and are consequently taking the "rollers" off the streets by bunches.

WE BELIEVE if we were the "Queen of the May" we would take off a beautiful wreath or two and hide the heads of Circuit Judge Gardner, the juries, etc., for their significant efforts in giving men justice during this court, and especially to those who, like the Irishman, was afraid he "would get justice."

It is not looking like we are going to have street lights some day. Motion is a thief of time."

Be Happy

Thousands and thousands of women, who have everything that heart could desire to make them happy, are miserable on account of womanly troubles. If you are of this number, stop worrying, and give Cardui a trial. It has brought health and happiness to thousands.

TAKE

Cardui

The Woman's Tonic

Mrs. Delphinia Chance writes from Collins, Miss.: "I suffered terribly from womanly troubles. We had five doctors, but it seemed I could not get any better. I decided to try Cardui. After I began to take it, I got better every day. Now I feel as well as I ever did." Try Cardui, today. E-66

Flint's Art Gallery

Did you remember all your friends a Christmas time? There is no more appropriate gift now than photographs, and none will be more appreciated.

There's a Photographer in Your Town.

Flint's Art Gallery

KENTUCKY LITERATURE

How Does An Editor Know?

Just before Christmas the days are shortest, after Christmas the men. --Clay City Times.

Improving.

The Morehead Mountaineer reports that its type is being set by Linotype. The Mountaineer is rapidly improving.

We're Coming, We Don't Think.

An "old maid sale" will be held at W. H. Henry's, near Buchanan, Friday night for the benefit of the school library. --Hazel News.

The Truth About Friday.

Washington was born. Snakes were born. America was discovered. Richmond was evacuated. The Battle was destroyed. Queen Victoria was married. Napoleon Bonaparte was born. The Mayflower pil. rim landed. Julius Caesar was a success. Battle of Marengo was fought. Battle of Waterloo was fought. The battle of Bunker Hill was fought. The battle of New Orleans was fought. The Declaration of Independence was signed. --Ex.

Cattle Go Skyward.

Cattle jumped skyward at Mt. Sterling, Monday, the market being from one-half to a cent higher than a month ago. Feeders weighing 1,000 to 1,200 pounds brought from 7 to 7 1/4 cents. Yearling steers sold at from 6 1/2 to 8 cents per pound. Heifers sold at from 6 to 6 1/2 cents. There was only a small run, but sales were made quickly. Mules were in abundance, with an active market.

Rev. George Moore, not John W. Moore, preached Joe Sublett's funeral.

Prof. K. C. Goodman and Miss Beale Riddell, the public school teachers, have gone, the former going to Richmond to school and the latter to her home near Lexington.

Much interest is still being manifested in the Methodist revival. Brother Spill is a very fluent pulpit orator, and his labor here will undoubtedly result in much good for the town.

THE Tri-Weekly Constitution

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Almost a Daily, Three Times a Week, Only \$1.00 a Year

Has offered in connection with its Fall Subscription Contest an

EXTRA SPECIAL \$1,000.00 CASH

to communities at work for any Church, School, Lodge or Library, or Other Public Improvement.

To the community outside the city of Atlanta that will raise and send in the largest number of yearly Tri-Weekly subscriptions, at \$1.00 each, under the general rules of the contest, cash \$1,000.00 For the next largest list, an above..... 250.00 Total..... \$1,000.00

This fund can be used to build or repair a church, or parsonage, or manse, or schoolhouse, or a bridge for special uses, town hall, lodge hall, or a library, public spring, roadway, park, public ground, street lights or any other improvement or project that will be of any public or communal interest. These prizes are wide open to all localities, and are put up for general competition throughout our territory. The fund is of sufficient size to make it worth while, and to elicit the interest and work of the best people of each contesting community. Some leading spirits will take an active part, committees of canvassers, circles of ladies, young people's clubs and enthusiastic individuals will save the land for subscribers to The Tri-Weekly Constitution. The \$1,000.00 will be paid for the largest list furnished. What does your community, your town, your rural section need most that the money will cover, or will begin in such a way as to insure its completion by the public? That is what you want to determine, and then everybody get busy on it and get it.

The Rules in Brief Are

Each yearly subscription to The Tri-Weekly Constitution, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, three times a week, \$1 a year, whether coupled with any other paper or not, counts ONE. Agents' regular commissions allowed on all subscriptions, including those credited on community prizes, only if received from regularly authorized agents. Community subscriptions for the \$1,000 prize will be credited to whatever person, or name, authorized as the representative of such community. When subscriptions are credited to one such name or person they are not transferable and may not be sold. Community contests must notify us at once of their entry and to whom the \$1,000 in credits must be made payable.

GET BUSY NOW--Make nominations for the community section of contest and start your list at once; face-to-face canvassers are the successful men. You can take the best money if you will make a business of the work and use your spare time and some regular days of active soliciting. Send a club every week.

Address All Orders and Requests, and Make All Remittances Payable to

TRI-WEEKLY CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Georgia

Subscribe, only \$1.

Professional Cards.

E. W. Pendleton
Attorney-at-Law

Practice in Circuit Court and Court of Appeals.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LAW
and COLLECTIONS.

Rooms 1 and 2, Carpenter Building

Salyersville, Ky.

RYLAND C. MUSICK,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

JACKSON, KY.

Civil and Criminal Practice in the State and Federal Courts.

B. J. ELAM

Attorney-at-Law

SALYERSVILLE, KY.

Dr. W. C. Connelley

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Calls answered day or night.

Residence on Elk Creek,

one mile from town.

CALL BY PHONE.

JOHN H. GARDNER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

PRACTICES IN ALL COURTS

SALYERSVILLE, KY.

J. S. CISCO, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

CALLS ANSWERED DAY OR NIGHT

Fresh Line of Drugs in Stock.

Office Next Door to Salyersville Bank

Salyersville, Ky.



Would John D. Rockefeller have been the richest man in the world if he had spent the first money he earned? HE PUT IT IN THE BANK

When John D. Rockefeller went into the oil fields, he went there with Two Thousand Dollars that he had saved and with which he was ready to take a good business chance. HAD HE NOT HAD HIS MONEY IN THE BANK, he would not have been able to take the business chance that led to his stupendous fortune. John D. Rockefeller was no different from other fabulously rich men. Their great fortunes were the logical result of their FIRST savings.

DO YOUR BANKING WITH US

WE PAY 4 PER CENT INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Hargis Commercial Bank and Trust Company.

Jackson, Kentucky.

The Kentucky Mountaineer

AND:

The Paintsville Herald

Both one Year for only

\$1.50!

This is your opportunity to get the two best mountain papers for only three-fourths price. The editors of the two papers have agreed to sacrifice the price to enable us to put our papers in every home in Magoffin and Johnson counties, but we cannot afford to allow this offer a long life, and it's up to you to act. The Herald is a well-edited, enterprising neighbor, and it and your home paper constitute just what you and your family want. Send your order to this paper, not the Herald, and the quicker the better.

MONEY BILL IS LAW

BOTH HOUSES PASS MEASURE.
AND PRESIDENT WILSON AF-
FIXES HIS SIGNATURE TO IT.

CUT OUT DEPOSIT GUARANTY

Secretary of Agriculture Taken Off
Reserve Board, but Comptroller of
Currency is Retained at Insistence
of Lower Chamber.

Washington, Dec. 26.—President Wilson affixed his signature to the currency bill in executive office at the White House Tuesday.

There were present at the ceremony the majority of the members of the cabinet, members of the senate and house committees on banking and currency, Mrs. Wilson, the Misses Eleanor and Margaret Wilson and Mrs. Owen.

Immediately after the president signed the bill he wound up preparations for his vacation and left for Pass Christian, Miss., at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday night.

Although more than a hundred changes were made in the currency bill by the conference committee, the fundamental principles of the measure were not materially amended. The senate amendment providing for an insurance fund to guarantee national bank deposits was one of the most important stricken out at the instance of the house conferees.

Senator Owen announced that a separate bill to provide for such a guaranty would be considered in the near future. This had been introduced to debate by Chairman Glass of the house banking committee.

Other changes made from the senate measure included:

Net earnings from regional banks going to the government to be applied to the gold redemption fund or to the reduction of the bonded indebtedness.

Secretary of Agriculture placed on organization committee, but not on the permanent board.

Transition period for shifting reserve fund to regional banks changed from two to three years.

Complete currency banks to hold one-third of the reserve in their own vaults. Eliminated one and two-dollar denominations from new treasury notes.

Multibank capital stock of regional banks increased to \$10,000,000.

Permit class II directors of federal reserve banks to be stockholders but not officers of member banks, while class C directors can be neither.

Compulsory discount by one regional bank of the paper of another requires affirmative vote of five members of the federal reserve board.

Senate amendment authorizing discount of domestic acceptance struck out.

Penalty collection charge on checks and exchange.

Branch banks to be operated by seven directors, four being appointed by the parent bank and three by the federal reserve board and all having same qualifications as directors of federal reserve bank.

The president is expected to make out a slate of appointees for the federal reserve board while he is on vacation at Pass Christian, Miss.

John Skelton Williams, it is generally understood, is slated for the comptrollership. The place has been held vacant pending the outcome of the currency legislation.

The organization committee is to consist of the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of agriculture and the comptroller of the currency under the terms of the bill as finally agreed upon. The comptroller will assume a new importance by virtue of his membership on the federal reserve board soon to be established. The secretary of agriculture will not be on this board, although he will be a member of the organization committee.

MISSOURI TO SUE 13 ROADS

State Will Demand \$26,000,000 for
Overcharge—Railing of High
Court Hits Rail Lines.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 23.—Missouri will demand \$26,000,000 from 13 railroads, whose injunction against the operation of the law limiting rates on passenger traffic to two cents a mile, and the law fixing maximum freight rates, were ordered on Saturday dissolved "without prejudice" by the U. S. Supreme court.

Papers in suits for \$6,000,000, asking \$2,000,000 each from the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash and the Santa Fe, were sent by Attorney General Barker to the appropriate state courts.

BOMB FOR CZAR'S MOTHER

Explosion Wrecks Train Awaiting
Dowager Empress—Blast Believed
to Be Attempt to Kill Her.

Rostock, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Dec. 21.—A mysterious explosion occurred on the Russian court special train on Monday, which was waiting in the railroad station here for the arrival of Dowager Empress Marie of Russia from Copenhagen. Several members of the train crew were badly injured.

The explosion occurred only a few minutes before the arrival of the dowager empress. The explosion lay in many quarters laid to a nihilist plot.

Million Asked for Roads.

Washington, Dec. 24.—An appropriation of \$1,000,000 for improvement of roads used in the rural mail service was asked of congress in a letter from Postmaster General Burleson forwarded through Secretary McAdoo.

5,000 Seek to Join U. S. Army.

Washington, Dec. 24.—There were 5,000 applicants for entry into the United States army in November and of these a large percentage were accepted. Recruiting officers have gone out and done missionary work.

HUERTA'S SOLDIERS LAY DOWN ARMS UNTIL PAID



Government soldiers with arms stacked in the Calle Ancha, a street in Mexico City, who refused to fight any longer for the Huerta government until paid and fed.

MEXICAN BANK CLOSES

U. S. RUSHES WARSHIPS TO PORT
OF TAMPICO.

Federals at Gasmas Slain by Rebels
for Trasson—Still Hold
Terrazas, Jr.

Mexico City, Dec. 24.—The Bank of London and Mexico closed its doors Tuesday. It had been unable to get currency with which to pay depositors who sought to withdraw funds.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Upon receipt of dispatches from Rear Admiral Fletcher, in charge of the American battleships in Mexican waters, the navy department on Tuesday ordered the gunboat Wheeling to proceed from Vera Cruz to Tampico, where the department was informed hostilities between the federal and rebel forces have been resumed. The English cruiser Suffolk also was reported to have been ordered by Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock to go at once to Tampico.

Hermosillo, Sonora, Dec. 23.—The commissioned officers and many sergeants and corporals of the Tenth battalion of the federal garrison at Guaymas were executed for treason at sunrise Sunday in that city, according to word brought here.

Officers and men of the Tenth were dismissed several days ago by General Ojeda, federal commandant, when he discovered they were plotting to desert to the insurgents.

Chihuahua, Dec. 23.—"Anyone who hereafter looks or molest property of foreigners or Mexicans will be executed. The right to confiscate property will rest only with the rebel government," said an order issued by Gen. Francisco Villa, and as showing his intention to maintain strict military discipline he executed on the plaza a band of rebels who had been found guilty by court-martial of sacking the home of a wealthy Mexican.

Juarez, Dec. 23.—Although negotiations have been under way for the payment of \$250,000 for his release, Luis Terrazas, Jr., was held prisoner by General Villa at Chihuahua. The division of 1,000,000 acres of Terrazas' land among the rebels is one of the planks in the revolutionary platform.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Supporters of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young mustered a majority of the board of education to restore her as head of the public schools at a riotous meeting of the board held on Tuesday. Mrs. Young was reelected superintendent of schools by a vote of 13 to 7.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 26.—By knocking out Frank Klaus for the second consecutive time, George Chip retains his claim as the middleweight champion of the world. The end came in the fifth round of a six-round bout.

Fresno, Cal., Dec. 23.—Lincoln Beachey, world famous aviator, made four consecutive loop-the-loops here, thereby breaking the American record. He cut off his engine, glided to earth upside down.

New York, Dec. 24.—Tom Anderson a veteran professional golfer, died at Montclair, N. J. He was about thirty years old, and was known to thousands of golfers.

Forty Fishers Escape Wreck.

New York, Dec. 26.—Forty fishermen scrambled off the schooner Seneca in North river to the tug Daniel Wilson just before the schooner, with a big gap in her side, sank in 25 feet of water. She had been rammed.

Tidal Wave in Oregon.

Hay City, Ore., Dec. 26.—The beach at Elmore park, a few miles from here, was swept by a tidal wave for more than a mile, railroad tracks were torn away and hurled off the grade for 300 yards, stopping traffic.

CLEMENTS IS NAMED

GEORGIAN'S NOMINATION TO COM-
MERCE BODY IS CONFIRMED
BY SENATE.

PINDELL DRAWS NEW DELAY

Sensitors Receive List of Nominations
From President Wilson to Foreign
Jobs—U. S. Judges Does Not Ap-
prove of McReynolds' Action.

Washington, Dec. 26.—President Wilson reappointed J. J. Clements of Georgia a member of the interstate commerce commission. He sent the nomination to the senate on Tuesday and that body confirmed it immediately.

The nomination of Henry M. Pindell of Florida to be ambassador to Russia was discussed at an executive session of the senate. No action, however, was taken, as the subcommittee had been unable to obtain from Representative Stone a copy of a letter Mr. Pindell wrote him relative to patronage. Action will be impossible now until the senate meets January 12.

Republican senators, led by Mr. Smoot, prevented action in the senate on the appointment of Winfred T. Denison of New York as a member of the Philippine commission. Opposition was due to charges of political activity. Other nominations made by the president follow:

Secretary of embassy at Madrid—Fred Morris Denning of Missouri.

Second secretaries—Thomas Hinchley of Washington, at Vienna; Arthur Hugh Frazier of Pennsylvania, at Paris; George T. Sumnerlin of Louisiana, at Berlin; Henry Coleman May of Washington, at Tokio; Arthur Mason Jones of New York, at St. Petersburg.

Secretaries of legations—Hugh S. Gibson of California, at Brussels; Gustave Scholle of Minnesota, at Havana; Francis Monroe Endicott of Massachusetts, at San Jose, Costa Rica; M. Marshall Langhorne of Virginia, to the Netherlands and Luxembourg; Sheldon Whitehouse of New York, at Managua; Franklin M. Hunker of Virginia, at Christiania; James G. Bailey of Kentucky, at Lisbon; William Whitling Andrews of Ohio, at Bern; William Spencer of Pennsylvania, at Caracas.

Second secretary of legation—Fredrick A. Sterling of Texas, at Peking.

Secretary of legation and consul general—Henry P. Tennant of New York, at San Salvador.

President Wilson nominated M. M. Morrisey to be postmaster at Bloomington, Ill., and Gustavus Blair to be postmaster at Murphysboro, Ill. In addition he signed the commission of Eldred B. Dockweller of Los Angeles to be a member of the board of Indian commissioners.

Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 26.—Federal Judge Boyd, in announcing the appointment of J. M. Bailey to be United States marshal in North Carolina to succeed W. E. Logan, recently dismissed by Attorney General McReynolds, said he did not approve Mr. McReynolds' action. "I think Logan should have been permitted to serve out his term," the judge added.

Jap Orchids to President.
Vancouver B. C., Dec. 24.—A large consignment of Japanese orchids was forwarded to President Wilson from here.

Zehe Emerson Is Released.

London, Dec. 26.—Miss Zehe Emerson of Jackson, Mich., who was arrested on the charge of assaulting policemen during a suffragette riot at Bow Henters, was released, the charge being dismissed.

Asks Tolls for U. S. Ships.

Washington, Dec. 26.—A joint resolution to suspend the operation of the provision of the Panama canal act granting free passage to American coastwise vessels was introduced by Adamson.

WILSON HITS U. S. MEN

DECLARE CARABAO DINERS DE-
SERVE A SEVERE REPRIMAND.

Says Program Was Violation of Most
Dignified and Sacred Traditions
of the Service.

Washington, Dec. 21.—President Wilson on Monday approved a reprimand for the officers involved in the Carabao dinner incident here.

He took this action on recommendation of Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary of the Navy Daniels. His letter to the two secretaries follows: "My Dear Sirs—Allow me to thank you for your report on the action of certain officers of the army and navy at the recent dinner of the Military Order of the Carabao."

"The officers who were responsible for the program of the evening are certainly deserving of a very serious reprimand, which I hereby request be administered, and I cannot rid myself of a feeling of great disappointment that the general body of officers assembled at the dinner should have greeted the carrying out of such a program with apparent indifference to the fact that it violated some of the most dignified and sacred traditions of the service."

"I am told that the songs and other amusements of the evening were intended and regarded as 'fun.' What are we to think of officers of the army and navy of the United States who think it 'fun' to bring their official superiors into ridicule and the policies of the government, which they are sworn to serve, with unquestioning loyalty, into contempt? If this is their idea of fun, what is their idea of duty? If they do not hold their loyalty above all silly effervescences of childish wit what about their profession do they hold sacred?"

"My purpose, therefore, in administering this reprimand is to recall the men who are responsible for this lowering of standards to their ideal; to remind them of the high conscience with which they ought to put duty above personal indulgence and to think of themselves as responsible men and trusted soldiers even while they are amusing themselves as diners out."

Sincerely yours,
"WOODROW WILSON"

WARD'S WEALTH TO FAMILY

Widow Is Given Two-Thirds of Estate
and Daughter Gets Third—Noth-
ing Given to Charity.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Not one penny of the millions of the late A. Montgomery Ward goes to any person or institution outside his family, according to a digest of the will given out by his attorney, George P. Merrick.

Briefly, after certain blocks of stock in the mail order house are bequeathed to his nephews, William C. Charles H. James W. George A. and Robert J. Thorne, \$240,000 is left to various relatives, two-thirds of the residue to the widow, and the other third to the widow in trust for the only child, Miss Marjorie Ward.

Though the general impression has been that the estate is worth anywhere from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000, Mr. Merrick declares that it probably will not exceed \$5,000,000.

The widow, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Ward, is made sole executrix, without bond.

Queen Milena Seriously Ill.

Zurich, Switzerland, Dec. 26.—Queen Milena of Montenegro, mother of Queen Helena of Italy, was reported on Tuesday to be dangerously ill in the capital of the little Balkan kingdom.

Wisconsin Gets U. S. Bank.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The Batavia National bank of La Crosse, Wis., will be member bank No. 1 in the federal reserve bank system provided by the new currency bill passed by congress.

BREAK UP MEETING

SOCIALISTS ORDERED TO DIS-
BAND; 5 ATTACKERS DEAD;
26 HURT.

Bluecoats Are Surrounded By Shrik-
ing Aliens, Who Fell Them With
a Shower of Stones.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Five men were killed and twenty-six men, including twelve police officers, were injured, many of them seriously, in a riot in Plaza Park, where a meeting of an anarchistic nature was in progress.

Following an attempt on the part of police, under orders, to disperse the meeting, a pitched battle occurred in the park and the streets surrounding it. One thousand men, most of them foreigners, charged the small squad of police officers when ordered to stop the speaking.

Arming themselves with rocks and clubs, the mob members surrounded the officers, stoning many of them into insensibility, and then hurled stones through the windows of nearby stores and houses. A riot call was turned in, and mounted policemen were rushed to the scene. Many shots were fired into the throng. The mob finally was dispersed after 40 arrests had been made.

Rafael Adames, a leader of the rioters, was shot and killed during the rioting by Police Officer Koenigshelm.

Police Lieutenant H. W. Krieger was injured probably fatally by stones thrown by the rioters.

Sergeant Hagenbaugh and Patrolmen H. G. Yarnell, F. H. Williams, C. M. O'Connor and A. Solomon are among the seriously hurt.

Fearing a further outbreak Chief of Police Sebastian ordered officers to guard the section in which the outbreak occurred, and wherever knots of men gathered they were dispersed.

The Chief ordered all saloons in that quarter of the city to be closed temporarily.

STORM ADDED TO GRIEF

Christmas Transformed Into Day of
Sorrow by Appalling Scenes—Fed-
eral Investigation Urged.

Calumet, Mich.—Christmas was a day of sorrow, bitterness and desolation in Calumet. Fifty-four homes are grief-stricken, 72 bodies await burial, the worst storm of the season is raging, adding to the misery, and officials of the Western Federation of Miners and the Citizens' Alliance are at swords' points regarding arrangements for the funerals of the victims of the tragedy. Both the Citizens' Alliance, an organization of business men, and the Western Federation held meetings for the purpose of collecting money and making preparations for the funerals of the dead. At their meeting the citizens passed resolutions of condolence and demanded that the funerals be public. They appointed committees to visit families of the stricken and render every assistance possible.

PRESIDENT UNEXPECTED.

Pass Christian, Miss.—President Wilson, by a mid-afternoon visit to the town postoffice, made Christmas Day a memorable one in the history of this quaint seaside city. Only a few minutes had caught a glimpse of the President and his family, when, in the cold gray dawn, they motored to a cottage a mile away from the busy railroad station. Observing holiday hours, the postoffice was closed, but some one sent immediately to the home of Mrs. Annette Simpson, the postmistress, to inform her that the President was waiting. She came quickly, followed by two little daughters, one of them attired for the occasion in a morning-board hat of the collegiate type.

DAUGHTER SEES TRAGEDY.

Indianapolis, Ind.—In the presence of their 12-year-old daughter Laura, James T. Kearney, 52 years old, shot and killed his wife and then, putting a shotgun to his neck, pulled the trigger, blowing off the side of his head. Mrs. Kearney was pleading with her husband to refrain from drinking, especially on Christmas day, when he turned upon her and killed her.

EXPLOSION KILLS MANY.

Rome—The explosion of a fireworks factory at Torre Annunziata, in the Province of Naples, resulted in the death of many persons. The buildings collapsed, burying the victims in the wreckage. Fourteen dead and five injured were taken from the ruins, and it is believed that many other bodies are covered by the debris.

ENGINEER STRIKES BRIDGE.

Chillicothe, O.—Struck by a bridge while peering from his post from the engine cab of speeding Baltimore & Ohio Passenger and Mail Train No. 1, Engineer Charles Purdum, 36 years old, sustained injuries which resulted in his death at his home here several hours later. His wife and daughter had prepared a Christmas welcome for him. The fast train was near Muselman, O., behind two engines. The train was stopped while the engineer's injuries were dressed.

"WHY I EMIGRATED"

THE NOTES OF A PROMINENT
JOURNALIST WHO MADE A
TRIP THROUGH WESTERN
CANADA.

A prominent journalist from Chicago, some time ago, made a journey through Canada obtaining a thorough knowledge of the land and people and of the "boundless possibilities" that Canada, the virgin land, affords. In an American Sunday newspaper he published after his return the interesting account which we print as follows. He writes:

Why did you emigrate from the United States? I asked a farmer in Western Canada.

"I believe that for a poor man Western Canada is the most favorable land," was the reply, "and I have now found that it is the Paradise of the Poor."

The farmer, a pioneer of the west, had five years earlier left Iowa for Canada to secure a new home there. After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of that endless sea of waving wheat ears that goes on for miles before my eyes. His strong, sunburned figure finds the best background in his farm itself, which is the outcome of his ceaseless activity—a pretty two-story dwelling house, a large clean stable, in the midst of a hamlet of barns, sheds and outbuildings, a useful garden overflowing with products; horses, cattle, sheep and swine on the rich pastures, and around to the horizon wheat, golden wheat.

"In Iowa?" the farmer continued, "I farmed on rented land, for at the price of \$100 per acre I did not possess money enough to buy. I might farm, I might farm as I could, more than the living for myself and family, I could not attain. Sometimes the harvest turned out good, sometimes bad, but the grand total was a bitter combat to keep want from the door. It was impossible to lay by for bad times and in spite of all trouble and work an old age free of care was not to be thought of. My death would have brought bitter poverty to my wife and children."

"I decided to break-up and go to Canada, where at least I could fight out the struggle for existence on my own land. I started out with a mule team, all my earthly possessions were in the prairie-schooner with my wife and children. Then I took up a homestead of 160 acres to which I added by purchase gradually; now as a whole I count about 3,000 acres as my own. The whole property is free of debt. I do not owe a cent to anyone. I bought my land for \$2-\$10 per acre, now I would not give it up for \$50."

"Do you mean to say that you paid for the whole land in the five years?" I interrupted.

"In a much shorter time," replied the farmer. "The land paid for itself, some already by the first harvest, and at longest in 3 years each field had brought in its purchase price. If you doubt that land in Western Canada pays for itself within 3 years you can easily convince yourself of the truth of my assertion. Let us assume that a farmer buys a farm of 160 A. at \$15 per A. for \$2,400. Farm machines, seed, ploughs, mowing and threshing might bring up the outlay to about \$10 per acre. If the farmer sows the 160 A. for 3 years in succession with wheat and harvests 20 bus. per acre, then the product of an A. at the average price of 75c per bu. is exactly \$15 per acre. If you deduct the \$10 outlay, you will retain a clear return of \$5.00. For 160 A. the annual excess amounts to \$800, consequently the farm has after the third harvest brought in the purchase price of \$2,400."

"Sometimes—and not rarely—the land pays for itself by the first harvest of 25 bus. of wheat bring in more than the purchase price of \$15 per acre. As in some years I harvested more than 35 bus., you can reckon for yourself how quickly I paid for my farm."

"Would you not prefer your own farm in Iowa?" I asked.

"No," replied the farmer, "never will I go back, in general very few American settlers return to the old home. In Iowa a 160 A. farm costs \$100 per A., \$16,000; in Western Canada \$15, only \$2,400. For the same money that you require to buy a 160 A. farm in Iowa, you can buy here in Western Canada a farm of 1,000 acres. I have money enough to buy a farm in Iowa, if I wished. But there my yearly income would be a small one, whereas here I work for a great gain. There I would only be a small farmer, here I am a large landed proprietor."

In a corner of the farmyard I had dined our conversation noticed a mound of earth overgrown with grasses and wild flowers. To my inquiry as to what it was, I received the reply: "That is the ruin of the wooden shack covered with sods, which I called my home when I settled here five years ago."

I gathered a wild aster from the ruin and flung it into the air. In a porphyritic blue the wind drove the flower towards the face, modern-equipped farmhouse. What a contrast between the lowly earthy but of yesterday and charming place of today! This contrast says enough of the unbounded possibilities, which this new land offers to the willing worker. How the poor emigrant on the open prairie, through energy and activity, within 5 years worked his way up to being a well-to-do farmer and contented citizen! More, the farmer did not require to say. Why did he emigrate? Why? Why I saw the answer with my own eyes. "Advertisement"

MAKES CHANGES IN CURRENCY SYSTEM

New Money Law Displaces 122-Year-Old Code.

IS FAR-REACHING IN SCOPE

Most Important Law Relating to Finance Passed in Many Years—Essential Features of the Measure Explained in Nontechnical Language.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The new bill affecting the currency, banking and finance of the country is one of the most far-reaching measures relating to finance that have been enacted in many years.

The magnitude of the subject, the diversity of interests affected and the length of the debates in both branches of congress has to follow the changes and grasp the essentials of this highly technical measure in its important bearings on money, finance, banking and the entire range of fiscal subjects, public and private, which it affects.

Summary of the Bill.

With a view, therefore, of presenting succinctly and in nontechnical language an epitome of the salient features of the measure as finally framed, the following summary is given of the bill as a whole and of its principal details:

Generally speaking, the first steps to be taken to bring into operation the new financial system will be through an organization committee consisting of the secretary of the treasury, secretary of agriculture and controller of the currency.

Banks have 60 days within which to file their applications for membership in the new system, and one year's time is allowed before the government will compel the dissolution of any national bank that refuses to join.

Will "Take Up the Slack."

The new law will make little direct change in the operation of the present national banks, except to allow them to loan a certain amount of their funds upon farm mortgages.

Its chief purpose is to add a new piece of machinery to the banking system that will "take up the slack" during the changing business conditions of each year; that will give the banks a place to quickly convert their assets into cash in time of need, and that will bring out new federal currency when it is needed, and retire it when money becomes "cheap."

Banks are now required to keep a certain percentage of their deposits as "reserves," part in cash in their own vaults and part of which may be re-deposited in the banks of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other designated cities.

In times of sudden financial demands, when banks have loaned up to the full limit of their resources, these reserves furnish little relief, because if they are paid out to meet demands the banks are left in a precarious condition.

Basic Principle of Law.

The basic principle of the new law is to get these reserve funds out into circulation when necessary without lessening the safety of any bank and to provide a place to which local banks may rush in a crisis and get cash for the "prime commercial paper" they hold in their vaults.

This is to be accomplished through a chain of regional reserve banks, or "reservoirs of reserves," in which all banks shall deposit a stated part of the money they are required to hold as reserves.

Under the new system, when a financial flurry comes the banks can take commercial paper, such as notes, drafts and bills of exchange, to these "reservoirs," and secure the use of their own reserves, or, if necessary, even the reserve of other banks, by depositing this security.

The new regional banks will receive about one-half of the bank reserves of the country. They in turn will be permitted to loan back to the banks all but 35 per cent. of these reserves, so that in case of emergency millions of cash may be brought out into circulation quickly.

The banks will have to pay for these loans, however, as individuals have to pay for a loan from any local bank, and this charge is expected to prevent the too free use of the reserves held by the regional banks.

New Paper Currency.

A new form of paper currency is also provided for, to come out in case of emergency, and which is expected to go back into the hands of the government when times are normal. These "treasury notes" will be printed by the government and issued through each regional reserve bank, and will bear the guarantee both of the regional bank and of the government.

If the demand for currency in any section of the country exceeds the supply of circulating money a regional bank can secure this new money from the government and put it into circulation; but a gold reserve of 40 per cent. and commercial paper equal to the full value of the note must be held as a reserve behind each note issued.

This provision is expected to be the incentive that will drive the new money back into retirement when it is no longer needed.

Clearly Explained.

The following analysis presents the details of the new law without adhering closely to the technical division or language of the measure:

At the head of the system will stand

a federal reserve board at Washington, appointed by the president, and to consist of the secretary of the treasury, the controller of the currency and five other members. Two of these shall be expert bankers, but none shall have banking affiliations or own bank stock during their service. This board will exercise general control over the entire system.

The temporary "organization committee," or the federal reserve board, will select from eight to twelve cities where regional reserve banks shall be located and will divide the entire country geographically with these cities as the centers of districts. All national banks in a district will be required to subscribe for the stock of the regional reserve bank in that district and to keep a portion of their reserves there.

Known as "Member Banks."

Local banks will be known as "member banks" because they will own the stock of the regional reserve bank of their district. Each member bank will be required to take capital stock of the regional reserve bank, equal to 6 per cent. of the member bank's capital and surplus. The capital of the regional bank will increase or decrease so that it always represents 6 per cent. of the combined capital and surplus of all the banks of the district that have joined the system.

National banks are compelled to join and state banks are permitted to do so if they bring their reserve requirements up to the standard set for national banks and submit to national examinations.

Public Can Buy Stock.

Public ownership of the stock of the regional reserve banks is permitted only in case enough banks do not join in any district to provide a capital stock of \$1,000,000. In such event the public may purchase the stock in quantities limited to \$25,000 for each individual, but the voting of this stock will be placed in the hands of government representatives on the board of directors of the regional reserve bank.

The regional reserve banks may do business only with their member banks, not with the public, except that certain "open market operations" such as the purchase and sale of gold, government, or municipal bonds, and certain forms of bills of exchange, are permitted. These banks will make their earnings from the loans made to member banks, and from the purchase and sale of bonds and foreign bills of exchange.

Must Put Up Cash.

Member banks will be compelled to put up in cash only one-half of their subscription to the capital of the new banks, the rest can be called for if needed by the regional bank. Dividends of 6 per cent. will be paid on this stock to the member banks, and the stock will be non-taxable.

After these dividends are paid one-half of the surplus net earnings goes to create a regional surplus fund, and when this has reached 40 per cent. of the regional bank's paid in capital these earnings are to go into the United States treasury. The balances of the net earnings are to be paid to the United States as a franchise tax.

With the machinery thus created for a new banking system that is supplementary to the commercial banks of the country, the law provides for a gradual transfer of part of the bank reserves to these new "reservoir" banks.

In order not to disturb business conditions, or to withdraw too suddenly the heavy deposits of country banks in the large cities, the law provides that three years may be consumed in shifting these balances and that, if necessary, part of the reserves transferred to the regional banks may consist of commercial paper.

How Disputed Points Were Adjusted

The following changes affecting points at difference between the senate and house were made in conference:

Controller of currency and secretary of agriculture named as members of organization committee.

Controller of currency made ex-officio member of federal reserve board and total membership retained at seven and the term of office fixed at ten years.

Alaska excluded from provisions of act.

After federal reserve districts are established national banking associations shall have 30 days in which to subscribe for capital stock of reserve banks.

Individuals may purchase up to \$25,000 stock in federal reserve bank instead of \$10,000, as provided in house bill.

Stock not held by member banks shall not be entitled to any voting power whatever.

Number of regional reserve banks to be "not less than eight nor more than twelve," as provided by the senate.

The minimum capital of regional reserve banks fixed at \$1,000,000. No senator or representative can be an officer of a federal reserve bank.

No director of class C directors of federal reserve board shall be an officer, director, employee or stockholder of any bank.

Each member bank is permitted to nominate one candidate for class A and one for class B directors.

Subscription of member banks 6 per cent. of capital and surplus of subscribing bank.

Senate provision for the guarantee of national bank deposits eliminated.

Use of federal reserve notes as part of reserves of member banks stricken out.

At least one-third of the reserves of the country banks must be held in the vaults of local banks.

House provision for collections at par practically restored, banks to be permitted to collect only actual expenses.

Retirement of 2 per cent. bonds aggregating \$300,000,000 within 20 years provided for as against retirement of \$125,000,000 in senate bill.

Gold reserve behind the notes remains at 40 per cent., with a graduated tax against any depletion.

Salary of members of the federal board increased from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

Members of reserve board shall serve two, four, six, eight and ten years instead of one to five years.

Reserve board can liquidate or reorganize reserve banks.

Compensations for directors, officers and employees of federal reserve banks shall be subject to the approval of the federal reserve board.

Reserve appointments to reserve board shall expire 30 days after the following session of congress opens.

Net balance of amounts due to and from other banks shall be taken as the basis for ascertaining the deposits against which reserves shall be determined.

The amount of reserve required from every bank under the new law, and the place where it must be kept, are as follows:

Country banks.—Total reserve required, 12 per cent. of demand deposits and 5 per cent. of time deposits. Five-twelfths must be held in the bank's own vaults for two years and four-twelfths after that. For the first year two-twelfths must be kept in the regional bank. Increasing one-twelfth each six months thereafter until it reaches five-twelfths of the total reserve. For three years the unallotted part of the reserve may be kept in the banks of reserve cities. After that time it must be kept either in the country banks and vaults or in the regional reserve bank.

Reserve city banks.—Total reserve required, 15 per cent. of demand and 5 per cent. of time deposits. Six-twelfths must be kept in the bank's vaults for the first two years and five-twelfths after that time. Three-twelfths must be kept in the regional reserve bank for the first year, increasing one-twelfth every six months thereafter until it reaches six-twelfths. For three years the unallotted portion of the reserve may be kept in other banks, in its own vaults, or in the regional bank; after that time in one of the latter two places.

Central reserve city banks (New York, Chicago and St. Louis).—Total reserve required, 18 per cent. of demand and 5 per cent. of time deposits. Seven-eighths in the regional reserve banks and the remaining five-eighths in either place the bank may choose.

Regional Reserve Banks.

These immense funds of reserves from "member banks," together with government money, will make up the deposits of the regional reserve banks. Each of these banks will be administered by a board of nine directors, six of whom will be elected by the banks, and three appointed by the federal reserve board.

The regional reserve banks may re-discount—that is, buy at a discount from its member banks—"prime commercial paper" when the member banks desire to convert these assets into money.

Character of Paper.

The exact terms of this important provision as to the character of paper upon which the regional reserve banks may furnish cash are as follows:

"Upon the indorsement of any of its member banks, with a waiver of demand notice and protest by such banks, and federal (regional) reserve bank may discount notes, drafts, and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions; that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used, or are to be used, for such purposes, the federal reserve board to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount, within the meaning of this act."

Eligible for Discount.

Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit such notes, drafts and bills of exchange, secured by staple agricultural products, or other goods, wares, or merchandise, from being eligible for such discount; but such definition shall not include notes, drafts, or bills covering merely investments or loans or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds or other investment securities, except bonds and notes of the government of the United States.

"Notes, drafts and bills admitted to discount under the terms of the paragraph must have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than 90 days; provided, that notes, drafts and bills drawn or issued for agricultural purposes or based on live stock and having a maturity not exceeding six months may be discounted in an amount to be limited to a percentage of the capital of the federal (regional) reserve bank, to be ascertained and fixed by the federal reserve board."

FIVE FUNDAMENTALS OF THE CURRENCY BILL

Issue of currency, guaranteed by the government, based upon notes and bills representing commercial transactions and backed by a gold reserve. The new currency is expected to contract and expand to meet the varied demands of trade.

Concentration of the bank reserves of the country in regional institutions capitalized by the banks of the country and controlled by directors elected by the banks.

Creation of a market for the negotiable commercial paper which forms the bulk of the assets of the banks, where, in time of stress, these assets may be easily and without loss transformed into cash.

Establishment of from eight to twelve great regional banks throughout the country, which will issue currency, rediscount paper and centralize and mobilize the reserves of the local banks.

Creation of a federal reserve board of seven members appointed by the president, with final powers of control and supervision over the entire system.

days; provided, that notes, drafts and bills drawn or issued for agricultural purposes or based on live stock and having a maturity not exceeding six months may be discounted in an amount to be limited to a percentage of the capital of the federal (regional) reserve bank, to be ascertained and fixed by the federal reserve board."

The "Elastic" Element.

The new treasury notes, which are to furnish the "elastic" element in the currency system, and to add to the country's circulating money in time of need, will come into use in the following way:

The notes will be printed by the government, with a distinctive style for each regional reserve bank. One of the three directors named by the federal reserve board for each regional bank will be known as the "federal reserve agent" for that bank, and a supply of the notes will be placed in his custody.

Should a regional bank desire to pay out more money than its cash resources will permit, the law provides that it may put some of its rediscounted commercial paper into the hands of the "federal reserve agent," and receive in return the new treasury notes.

For each note that it puts out into circulation, the regional reserve bank must set aside in gold 40 per cent. of the value of the note as a guarantee for its redemption. This gold, with the commercial paper held by the "federal reserve agent," is the protection behind the new money, but these notes will also be guaranteed by the government and may be redeemed in gold in the United States treasury.

Reserve Required.

Each regional bank, under the act, must keep a reserve of 25 per cent. of the deposits it has received, besides the 40 per cent. gold reserve behind the treasury notes it issues. If the gold reserve behind the notes falls below 40 per cent., a heavy tax is imposed on the bank, which in turn adds the tax to the rate it charges member banks for rediscounts. This was designed to stop an overexpansion of currency. In times of sudden stress the federal reserve board can suspend these reserve provisions, in order to furnish quick relief to any community.

The regional bank cannot agree to pay out the notes of another, except under a heavy tax. These notes are expected to return to the regional banks and be withdrawn from circulation when the need of their use passes.

Take Up Bonds.

None of the existing forms of currency except the national bank notes will be distributed by the new law. The United States bonds now used to secure the issue of national bank notes, are to be taken up at the rate of \$25,000 a lot by the regional reserve banks and new treasury notes or short term three per cent. bonds will take their place. National bank currency is expected gradually to retire.

The federal reserve board will exercise final control over the entire operation of the system. It can compel any regional bank to loan to another in time of need, can suspend all rediscounts surrounding the reserves which regional banks must hold, and can remove directors of regional reserve banks whenever it is believed necessary.

Banks in Control.

While the banks retain control of the boards of the regional reserve banks, their connection with the federal reserve board is only through an advisory council, made up of one representative from each federal reserve district. This council will meet in Washington to confer with the federal reserve board on general business conditions and to make recommendations and suggestions concerning discount rates, notes issued, and reserve conditions.

An important change in national banking methods embodied in the new law will permit national banks except those in New York, Chicago and St. Louis to make direct loans on five year farm mortgages up to 25 per cent. of their capital and surplus, or up to a third of their time deposits.

Another provision in the law permits national banks having a capital of \$1,000,000 or more to open foreign branches. Similar authority is given to the regional reserve banks, the purpose being to facilitate the development of American trade abroad.

ON A RAMPAGE

RAD MAN OF HENDRICKSON CLAN STARTS FOUR-HOUR BATTLE WITH OFFICERS OF LAW.

When Smoke Cleared Away Two Were Killed and Two Wounded—Posse Scouring Mountains.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Miner, Ky.—Two men were killed and two probably fatally wounded in a four-hour battle at Four Mile, between officers and members of the Hendrickson clan, headed by "Happy" John Hendrickson, a mountaineer. Hendrickson and his men escaped to the hills of Bell county.

Hendrickson, it was said, boasted that when he got out of the pen he would kill J. W. Haynes, an officer who had arrested him previously. Encouraging Haynes, Hendrickson opened fire and the officer fell mortally wounded. J. A. Miller grabbed "Happy" John, as he fled, only to be shot down and killed.

Hendrickson fled to the mountains after killing Miller, followed by three officers, John McCoy, Plann McCoy and Deputy Sheriff Smith. Four of the Hendrickson clan rallied to his aid, and all harried themselves in Hendrickson's uncle's home, on the mountain side. When the officers approached, the outlaws opened fire. Reinforcements were dispatched to the officers' aid on a special train and soon the battle was being bombarded from three sides.

While a posse was making a detour around the mountains to reach the back of the house three of Hendrickson's men, dragging a wounded member, escaped. Search of the house revealed Hendrickson's uncle's body riddled with bullets.

Sheriff John McCoy was slightly wounded during the battle, but his condition is not serious.

SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

Has Reached Sixty-Five Counties and Membership of Nearly Five Thousand.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. Debra Breckinridge, president of the Kentucky Equal Rights association, recently made an interesting report upon the suffrage movement in Kentucky during the past year much attention has been given to organization and membership. The movement has been organized in 65 counties in Kentucky, and the membership is nearly five thousand.

Mrs. Breckinridge refers to the publicity the movement has received during the year, and commends upon the favor the subject receives from the daily and weekly press of the state.

The president's recommendations to local leagues for the coming year are:

That each league should have a press committee of one or more persons to read that frequent suffrage lessons appear in the local newspapers.

That each league have an educational committee, one of its duties being to see that there is a competition for the best suffrage address or essay in the local schools. This committee should co-operate with the state educational committee, but as the press committee furnishes literature only for high school students, the local league might furnish small money prizes, both in the high schools and in the grade schools, and furnish literature to the pupils of the latter.

That each league furnish a speaker to the teachers' institute in its own county, and to other counties in the neighborhood, if possible. If they will be done, since she will agree to supply speakers for all instances not covered by local leagues. That in any case the local league furnish literature for distribution at teachers' institutes.

That each league maintain a tent or booth at its county fair, or at least distribute literature and get membership cards signed. Good missionary work may usually be done at fairs in adjoining counties.

That every possible effort be made by each league to get every qualified woman elector in the county, to use her ballot in the school election. This is possibly our most important duty at present. If there are federated clubs in the county, the work should be done in cooperation with the federated clubs, for this was primary the work of the federation, and it is hoped that it will continue its interest in the school work.

BUYING INDIANA CORN.

Carle, Ky.—Corn from Indiana is being shipped here and is quickly taken up by the farmers. This condition is the result of the shortage of the local crop, caused by the dry season.

REMEMBER LOUISVILLE'S POOR.

Louisville, Ky.—More than \$10,000 worth of food, candy, fruit and gifts and a hearty Merry Christmas was Louisville's generous response to appeals for \$5,000 of the city's poor and unfortunate. If there was an empty stocking or an unhappy or hungry child it was in spite of the fact that hundreds of Santa Claus workers have been securing the city in search of them. More than 3,000 pounds of turkey and 600 pounds of lamb were prepared for the dinners.

KENTUCKY'S RANK AMONG STATES

REPORT MADE BY RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION NOT FLATTERING TO STATE.

ITS RANK AMONG 48 STATES

Thirty-third Among Forty-eight States With An Average Annual Salary of \$337 Per Teacher.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Frankfort.—Every member of Kentucky's legislature received a copy of "A Comparative Study of Public School Systems in the Forty-eight States." This study, made by the Russell Sage Foundation, is a nation-wide investigation in which the school system in each state is compared with the school system in every other state. The study shows, among other things, that in eighteen states out of forty-eight the average annual wage of public school teachers is less than \$1 a day, and that one state rents its convicts per annum for more than it pays its teachers, that the United States has the shortest school year in the world, that American public schools burn down at the rate of one for every school day in the year; that the amount per child invested in school property ranges from \$4 in Mississippi to \$115 in Massachusetts, and that the provision of free text books in one state resulted in a 10 per cent increase in high school attendance.

The pertinent points in the report as it relates to Kentucky's schools are as follows: At the present time 12 states have free text books throughout their schools, 15 have them in certain districts, and in the remaining 21 states the system does not exist. Kentucky has no free text books. Kentucky has no medical inspection laws. Thirty-six out of 48 states have state-wide compulsory attendance laws. Kentucky has compulsory laws.

In current expenditure per child of school age, Kentucky takes 40th place among the 48 states, while in the average value of school property, the standing is 38th. A significant fact in connection with this expenditure for school property is that as a nation we allow our public schools to burn down at the rate of one for every school day in the year.

In Kentucky the average per cent. of attendance is 63.7, which gives Kentucky a rank of 40th among the 48 commonwealths.

One-third of the states have no laws regulating the construction of public schoolhouses and Kentucky is among these states.

The rank of Kentucky is 33rd among the 48 states with an average annual salary of \$337 per teacher.

The following table shows Kentucky's rank among the 48 states:

Rank	Percentage
Per cent. of children in school...	39
Value of school property...	38
Annual expenditure per child...	40
Average days of schooling per child...	41
Length of school year...	43
Per cent. of attendance...	44
School expenditure in proportion to wealth...	45
Daily cost per child...	46
High school pupils in proportion to elementary...	47
Teachers' salaries...	48
General efficiency...	49

Officials Go Home.

Governor McCreary spent Christmas at Frankfort, taking advantage of the holiday to get a good rest. Nearly all of the officials and employees went home for the holidays. The members of the auditor's department presented Auditor Bosworth with six handsome silver goblets, and Barksdale Hamlet, superintendent of public instruction, was given a framed oak library table by his office force. Dr. C. F. Creech, secretary of state, accompanied by his family, spent Christmas at Paducah. Auditor Bosworth spent the day on his farm in Fayette county. Commissioner of Agriculture, Newcomb, at his home in Versailles, and Thomas Allen, state treasurer, went to his home in Russellville. Superintendent Handell went to Hopkinsville to join his family. Francis Douglas, secretary to the governor, was the guest of his relatives, Dr. L. H. Roush and Mrs. Roush of Versailles.

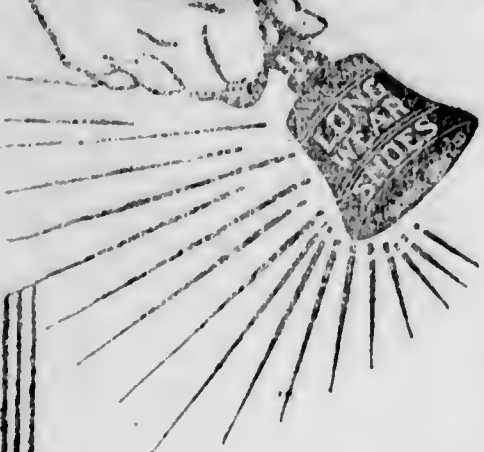
Take Care of Ohio River.

That there will be a fair sized river and harbor bill at the present session of congress, notwithstanding the general economy edict that followed a recent conference of House leaders, was the statement made by Representative Charles Leeb, of Indiana. "The Ohio river will be well taken care of in the appropriation bill," said Mr. Leeb. The expectation is that the bill will be ready to report to the House by February 1.

Wakefield Will Get It.

The secretary of the treasury short-ly will announce the selection of Dan Wakefield, of Louisville, as one of the agents of the department to select sites for public buildings. This very desirable office has been given the young Louisville man at the instance of Representative Swager Sherley. For the last two years Mr. Wakefield has been private secretary to Mr. Sherley, and in that time has made a host of friends in Washington. Mr. Wakefield's new duties likely will take him to Kentucky for a time.

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The ONLOOKER
HENRY HOWLAND

GOOD LITTLE WILLIE



Little Willie saved his pennies, saved them, one by one; Little Willie's parents proudly boasted of their son; Willie gave up buying candy, hoarded every cent; And upon his childish features glowed sweet contentment.

Willie never tore his trousers, never ripped his waist; Willie never missed his lessons nor was dirty-faced; Little Willie's teacher praised him, he became her pet; Willie gave his happy parents nothing to regret.

Willie never slipped a street car, never climbed a tree; He was always as respected as a child could be; Willie's feet were never muddy, Willie made no noise; He was liked by the parents of the other boys.

One day, when Willie's friends, who were his best, were out and jumped upon him, in a boiling race; Ah, I know what you are thinking, but read on, I pray; Willie whopped him to a standstill—then went on his way.

It Will Be Simple.
"What I have always wanted, darling," he said after she had consented to be his, "is a dear little home of my own. I have always had to live in boarding houses, and it seems to me that to have a cozy flat with you in it is my little housekeeper would be the nearest approach to heaven that I could expect on this earth. What do you think about it, dearest?"

"It would be just lovely," she replied, smiling a little closer to him. "But the trouble is that I could hardly afford to hire a maid for you just now. In a little while I hope I shall have a raise of salary, and then it will be easy. Do you think you could get along at first without any help?"

"Oh, yes, I'm sure there wouldn't be any trouble at all. I can boil eggs just splendidly."

A Fairer, Better World.
The world is growing better, growing brighter every year. As the glorious improvements the inventors make appear, men are tending to be wicked and becoming shameless. They are learning to be placid. They are wearing less and less. Our fathers are more righteous than their fathers were before. The men and it necessary to put gloves up and down.

Reminded Pleasure.
"What," asked Mrs. Hangerley, "on your opinion of a woman who will pay a million dollars for the purpose of becoming the wife of a foreigner with a title?"

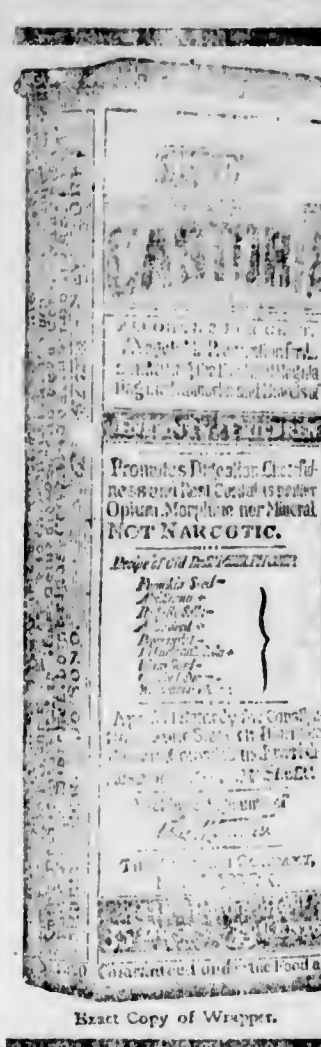
"I think," replied Mrs. Oldham, "she is very foolish. After one goes abroad to live one never can have the pleasure of going to Europe every summer and enjoying things in when one comes back home."

Heart Interest.
"But your play," said the manager, "seems to lack heart interest."

"Heart interest?" replied the young dramatist. "I can't see how that is. The principal scene is in the operating room of a vivisectionist who dissects a rabbit's heart in plain view of the audience."

Slang.
"It seems Shakespeare was responsible for the slang phrase, 'to hand one a lemon.'"

"Maybe he was," but I insist that George Ade was the first to say, "Can you beat it?"



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GERMAN WOMAN WINS HONOR.

Unusual honors have been won by Fraulein Rachel Hirsch, who is the first woman physician in Germany to acquire the coveted title of professor. Fraulein Hirsch, for the past five years, has been the chief assistant of Professor Kraus, and has conducted a polyclinic for both men and women patients of the university medical clinic of the Berlin Charity hospital. Fraulein Prof. Dr. Hirsch, which will henceforth be her title, has not only been a successful physician, but has also done some research work in the field of bacteriology, also in connection with diabetes and kindred diseases.

SHOT PROWLING BEAR.

Mary Smith, a brave girl, of Glenespy, N. Y., will have a fine bear skin coat made from a bear of her own killing. Brian had been stealing corn from her father's corn field for some time and she vowed that she would get him. So, armed with a rifle and an electric flash light, she lay in wait for him at night. When he appeared on the scene she flashed the light on him, and taking careful aim she fired and the robber dropped dead. And yet if you read in books of fiction about girls doing such things you would say they couldn't be so.

SARCASTIC.

"I can give you any number of five-room apartments with all the modern improvements."

"How suite of you?"

EQUIVOCAL.

"Did it cost you much to have the kitchen range fixed?"

"Well, I may say we were under great expense."

A TRUE CASE.

"The convict failed to effect his escape because he forgot to hide his file from the keeper."

"What criminal carelessness?"

A FASHION HINT.

"How are automobile caps to be worn this season?"

"I believe on the side at all important meetings."

THE CITY OF THE DEAD.

Vera Cruz, the principal seaport of Mexico, off which the United States fleet now lies, has figured often and disastrously in Mexican history. The town itself marks the spot where the Spanish conqueror Cortes landed on Good Friday, 1619, and the old citadel of San Juan de Ulloa has three times within the past century been compelled to yield to a foreign invader—to the French in 1838, to the United States general, Scott, in 1917, and to the French again in 1892. Vera Cruz is a well-built and picturesque town, but its history and the ravages of yellow fever have gained it the sinister nickname "The City of the Dead."

Perfect Display.

A show window which renders objects on display as clearly visible as though there were no glass at all has recently been installed in one of the big New York department stores, says Popular Mechanics Magazine in an illustrated article. The new "shadow-box" window eliminates all reflection and thus avoids the common and annoying fault in the ordinary display window which reflects the sky, buildings, street traffic, etc., more brilliantly than it displays the merchandise the store offers for sale. The new type of window, which is patented is divided into an upper and lower light, the latter extending to a height well above the head of a very tall person and each glass is curved inward. The curve which has been determined after careful study of optical laws, directs the rays of light from the street, downward or upward at an angle at which the diverted light rays strike a black plate which absorbs them.

HARD TO DECIDE.

"What are you pondering about, Marie?"

"My husband and myself are dividing the furniture pending a divorce."